

## Mitterrand arrives in Mururoa

PAPEETE, Tahiti (AP) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived Friday at the French nuclear testing site on Mururoa atoll, in a visit that reaffirms his nation's intention to continue tests despite growing protests. A spokesman for the high commissioner's office in Tahiti said the president's special Concorde jet touched down at 2 a.m. (1100 GMT). Mururoa is 1,200 kilometres southeast of Tahiti. Mr. Mitterrand's trip has been called "provocative" by New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, a harsh critic of the French testing. (Australia tells France to conduct tests at home, page 8). In addition to visiting the experimentation centre, Mr. Mitterrand will preside over a meeting of the newly created Coordination Committee for the South Pacific. The committee is made up of France's ambassadors to New Zealand, Australia, Vanuatu, Papua-New Guinea, Tonga, Japan and the United States.

# Jordan Times

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## Officials confirm Numeiri left Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Ousted Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri has left his exile home in Cairo, Egyptian security officials said Friday. One said "there is no doubt about Numeiri's departure," but declined to say where he had gone. Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Meguid told Reuters he had heard the report and "I don't know where he is." Egypt's Middle East News Agency said Thursday night that Mr. Numeiri left last week also without saying where he went. The new Sudanese government recently stepped up its campaign for Mr. Numeiri to be handed over to them to face charges, including treason. Mr. Numeiri was visiting Cairo when the military overthrew his government last April. The Egyptian government refused to extradite him, but Sudan's Attorney-General Omar Abdul Ati had said he would challenge that decision in a Cairo court.

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## Fayez returns from Ottawa

AMMAN (Petra) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akel Al Fayez and an accompanying delegation returned to Amman Friday night after participating in the 70th meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) which was held in Ottawa.

## Nsour returns from Istanbul carrying messages

AMMAN (Petra) — Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour returned to Amman from Istanbul Friday after heading the Jordanian delegation to the first meeting of the follow-up committee associated with the permanent committee of economic and social cooperation of the Organisation of Islamic Conference. The meeting concluded on Thursday, Dr. Nsour told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that he was carrying messages from Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai. He added that while in Istanbul he conferred with Mr. Ozal on relations between the two countries, especially in the fields of development and economic cooperation.

## Bangladesh trade minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Bangladeshi Industry and Trade Minister Zafer Ishaq Ahmad arrived in Amman Friday for a short visit to Jordan.

## Gas leak hits 200 in South India

NEW DELHI (R) — About 200 people, including 50 children, were taken to hospital with severe breathing and eye trouble in the South Indian city of Cochin on Friday after inhaling poisonous chemical fumes, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. The news agency said the chemical leaked from drums carried by a truck to the government-owned Hindustan Insecticides Limited factory in Cochin's Eloor industrial suburb. The chemical spilled from at least two 200-litre drums carried by the truck, one of a convoy of five that had travelled from India's main port of Bombay. Authorities were investigating the leakage.

## Reagan calls for practical Soviet action to curb arms

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan on Friday urged the Soviet Union to translate its recent public statements on arms control into concrete proposals when U.S.-Soviet arms talks resume in Geneva next week. After meeting his negotiators at the White House, Mr. Reagan said: "Now is the time for them to spell out their intentions, now is the time for both sides to move forward." Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, with whom Mr. Reagan is to meet for the first time on Nov. 19 and 20, and other Soviet officials have recently offered several arms control proposals in public forums.

# Saudi leader returns to Syria after talks in Amman and Baghdad

Mzali describes outcome of mission as positive

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter  
with agency dispatches

SAUDI ARABIA'S CROWN PRINCE Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, head of a three-member Arab reconciliation team seeking to settle differences among Syria, Jordan and Iraq, arrived in Damascus Friday and immediately began talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

In Tunis, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali, another member of the committee which visited Syria, Jordan and Iraq earlier this week, was quoted as saying the team's talks in Damascus, Amman and Baghdad were "positive."

Few details have emerged of the outcome of the team's mission, but Mr. Mzali told the Tunisian news agency, TAP on Friday: "I can state that the mediation mission was positive." Earlier TAP had quoted Mr. Mzali as saying that Syria, Jordan and Iraq agreed to send representatives to Saudi Arabia for discussions on the reconciliation process, but the agency later withdrew the dispatch.

The Arab committee, which also includes Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi, began its mission on Tuesday with talks in Damascus with President Assad. The delegation flew to Amman Wednesday evening and was received by His Majesty King

Hussein for a one-hour meeting which was followed by a working dinner attended by senior Jordanian officials, including Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh. King Hussein conferred with Prince Abdullah again on Thursday before the delegation left for Baghdad. The King also led the Jordanian delegation seeing off the Arab envoys at Amman airport on Thursday.

The King also conferred with Mr. Mzali earlier Thursday and an official accompanying the Arab envoys told the Jordan Times that the focus of the talks was Libya's recent expulsion of Tunisian workers and Jordanian-Tunisian relations.

In Baghdad, the envoys met Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the Iraqi leader told the committee that he was "keen for stronger relations of cooperation

and mutual respect among the Arab states in accordance with the Arab League Charter and the Joint Arab Defence Pact."

After the Baghdad meetings, Mr. Mzali and Mr. Klibi flew back to Tunisia, while Prince Abdullah left for Syria.

The strain in Syrian-Jordanian relations are partly based on Jordan's support for Iraq in the five-year-old Gulf war in which Syria supports Iran. Also, Syria has vehemently criticised and rejected the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on a common political strategy towards Middle East peace. Furthermore, Damascus backed dissidents in the PLO who have formed a rival "Palestinian National Salvation Front" based in the Syrian capital.

Syria's difference with Iraq stem from the internal rivalry in the Arab Baathist Party. Rival wings of the party are in power in Damascus and Baghdad.

The reconciliation committee was set up by the extraordinary Arab summit held in Casablanca, Morocco, in August. The summit charged the committee with clearing the Arab atmosphere of differences before convening the next regular summit, tentatively scheduled to be held in Riyadh, in Saudi Arabia in November.

Upon his arrival in Damascus on Friday, Prince Abdullah was greeted by Syrian Vice-President, Abdul Halim Khaddam and Rifai Al Assad, and Foreign Minister Farouk Al Shar'aa.

## Blood bank to conduct AIDS test as precaution

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan's blood bank will shortly screen blood supplies and donors to detect AIDS virus as a precautionary measure aimed at stemming any possible infection of the deadly disease, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Petra said the new measure was decided upon during a visit by Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh to the central blood bank where he met with its director, Janette Merza, and staff.

The minister was briefed on the procedures related to receiving blood and medical check-ups carried out on blood donors in general, Petra said.

It said the bank has also started to conduct tests on donors to screen for diseases such as malaria, jaundice and syphilis. These tests

are carried out with the use of new computer-controlled equipment for accuracy and efficiency.

Dr. Hamzeh had earlier refuted claims of reported AIDS cases in Jordan.

Kuwait recently installed sophisticated equipment to carry out AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) following reports on an AIDS case in Kuwait.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) was also planning to screen blood supplies and donors to detect AIDS virus if any.

A total of 12 government-owned blood banks are in use throughout Jordan in addition to three other private sector-owned banks.

Concluding his tour of the bank, Dr. Hamzeh presented the bank a historical photo of His Majesty King Hussein donating blood to the bank at its inauguration in September 1957.

## Leading S.African party rejects new reform plans

CAPE TOWN (R) — South Africa's largest anti-apartheid group, reacting to a plan to scrap pass laws, said on Friday reforms which stopped short of giving the country's black majority a share in power were meaningless.

The statement from the United Democratic Front (UDF) was issued after another night of unrest in black townships in which a 15-year-old youth was shot dead by black policemen.

The unrest has continued despite plans to reform apartheid announced this week, including a proposal on Thursday from an advisory council dominated by the ruling National Party to abolish the pass laws which restrict the movement of blacks.

The UDF, most of whose leaders are behind bars or in hiding, said in Johannesburg that President P.W. Botha and his government "still believe everything has to be done in such a way as not to affect white minority power and privilege."

"Nothing short of the granting of full political power for the disenfranchised majority and an end to white minority rule shall have any meaning to our people," said the statement from Acting Pub-

licity Secretary Murphy Morobe. Mr. Morobe called for the release of political prisoners and said bans against outlawed groups such as the African National Congress (ANC) should be lifted.

The government is under international pressure to reform apartheid as violence which has claimed about 700 lives in the past 20 months continues to sweep the country.

At least five people were shot dead by police on Thursday in the Cape Town area. Police have been routinely sealing off main roads as crowds of youths set up blazing barricades and attack passing vehicles in the region.

In Washington, U.S. Senate Republican leaders have seized a South Africa sanctions bill and spirited it out of the chamber in an extraordinary but legal move to halt efforts by opposition Democrats to pass stronger curbs than President Reagan imposed this week.

Democrats on Thursday decided the manoeuvre and vowed to still try and add tougher sanctions against the white minority government for its apartheid policy as



His Majesty King Hussein bids farewell on Thursday to an Arab committee which includes Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz (centre), Jordanian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali (third

from left), Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi (left) and their aides upon their departure from Amman after a one-day visit (Petra photo)

## King and Mubarak to meet Reagan by end of September

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will have talks with President Ronald Reagan this month, the White House announced Friday.

The talks come as the administration appears to have reached at least a temporary dead end in move to promote Middle East peace efforts.

King Hussein is expected to be asked for his ideas on how to achieve movement in the Middle East peace process.

Mr. Mubarak has in the past urged a more active American role in the peace process and has supported Jordan's efforts to build a framework in which negotiations could take place.

The two leaders will be in the United States for the U.N. General Assembly opening in New York. Mr. Mubarak is to be at the White House on Sept. 23 and King Hussein comes on Sept. 30, spokesman Larry Speakes announced.

King Hussein has pledged to negotiate Middle East peace under the terms of key U.N. resolutions and on the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The Reagan administration has

applauded the efforts, even though it rejects the procedures proposed, including an international conference on the Middle East.

Jordan has been seeking a U.S. meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a preliminary peace step.

But the effort has foundered on U.S. inability to win assurances that such a meeting would lead to direct Arab-Israeli negotiations and also on the composition of the Palestinian group in the delegation.

Further Israel opposes a U.S. meeting with a joint delegation.

The visits by King Hussein and President Mubarak are expected to be followed next month by talks here with Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

A high-level Saudi visit is also expected in the near future. The administration is also heading for a confrontation with Congress over plans to sell new weapons to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

A high-ranking State Department official told a closed-door meeting of a House foreign affairs subcommittee last week that the Reagan administration would go ahead with planned sales of advanced aircraft and other equi-

ipment to Jordan even if it meant provoking a major clash with Congress, participants in the session quoted by the New York Times said.

For three hours, Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, sparred with members of the committee, which is already on record as opposing any new arms sales to Jordan until the Kingdom formally agrees to peace talks with Israel.

According to accounts of the meeting, which was closed to the press because of the sensitivity of the arms issue, Mr. Murphy said he could not report any significant progress on gaining Jordan's agreement to direct talks. The administration has been contemplating a plan for Mr. Murphy to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team as a way of advancing the prospects for Middle East peace. But he reportedly told the committee that so far, there is no agreement on holding such talks because the list of Palestinian participants remained "unsatisfactory as a whole." He said he had no plans for returning to the Middle East.

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## Latest Iranian attack was a total failure, Iraq says

MOUNT KORA-DE, Iraq (R) — Iraq failed to capture any Iraqi territory in a major offensive last Monday, according to a commander of Iraqi forces involved in the battle.

"Two-thirds of the attacking force was wiped out and the rest fled the battlefield, chased by our air force and artillery shelling into Iranian territory," Fifth Army Corps Commander Major-General Zia Ul-Din Jamal told reporters who visited the front on Thursday.

Asked about Iran's claim to have occupied over 450 kilometres of Iraq, the general said: "This is absurd... they were unable to penetrate more than 900 metres anywhere along the front and were crushed in a battle lasting 10 hours."

The journalists were flown by helicopter from Baghdad to Diana, 300 kilometres to the northeast then driven by jeep along a twisting track to the top of Mount Kora-De, some 3,000 metres above sea level.

Some shells hit the road as Iraqi and Iranian heavy artillery exchanged fire.

"The enemy's six-pronged offensive was launched on a 50-kilometre front of a rugged mountainous area, similar to the one you see in front of you," the general said.

## OIC team studies new means to bring about Gulf peace talks

JEDDAH (Agencies) — Bangladesh has urged Iraq and Iran to resume talks with a peace committee formed by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) in the hope of persuading them to end their five-year-old war, OIC sources said Friday.

Th sources, quoted by Reuters, said Bangladesh President Hosain Mohammad Ershad suggested to the committee, which began a three-day meeting here Thursday night, that Malaysian Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamad and OIC Secretary-

General Sharifuddin Pirzada should lead the talks with Iranian and Iraqi leaders.

But, Mr. Pirzada, apparently pessimistic on prospects of an early breakthrough, told the committee that Baghdad and Tehran had apparently hardened their positions by recently escalating attacks and counter-attacks, the sources said.

Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara, chairman of the committee, told the opening session they were determined to pursue efforts with Iran and Iraq despite

previous failures.

He said that if the war continued, there was a danger it could spread beyond the Gulf.

"We once more call upon Iran and Iraq to transcend their differences and take into consideration the higher interests of the Islamic Umma (nation)," Mr. Jawara said.

The OIC peace committee was formed in 1981. Its members are Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Turkey, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and Mr. Pirzada.

## KGB spy's defection and British ouster of 25 Soviets seen as major coup

LONDON (Agencies) — Britain struck a major blow — possibly the first of a series — against Soviet espionage in the West, expelling 25 Soviet officials after the defection here of a top spy master.

Danish officials also said Oleg Gordievsky had cooperated with the West in Copenhagen as well. "He gave a good deal of interesting and very important information to us," Justice Minister Erik Ninn-Hansen said Thursday night.

The British Foreign Office ordered the expulsions on Thursday, revealing the defection of Gordievsky, identified as the London chief of the Soviet spy agency, the KGB. He came to London under diplomatic cover in 1982 after service in Scandinavia.

The Soviet embassy in London said the order was unwarranted and provocative and hinted at retaliation.

Kremlin experts said the 46-year-old spy master was uniquely placed to expose details of the

KGB activities.

"He's certainly a big catch," a diplomat in London said.

The experts said the expulsions may be only the first in a series of blows to Soviet espionage activities as Gordievsky is debriefed for a six month period in Britain and the United States.

Observers speculated Gordievsky's defection could have been connected with a recent string of intelligence scandals in West Germany, culminating in the defection to East Berlin of senior counter-espionage official Hans-Juergen Tiedge last month.

Gordievsky given a new identity and his hosts will help him set up a business if he wishes, a former British spy said Friday.

"This KGB man will be given whatever he wants," the former spy, Greville Wynne, told London's Daily Mail newspaper. If Gordievsky is a colonel in the KGB, calculations for his salary will start at that of a British army colonel, around £27,000

(\$35,210) a year, Wynne said.

Wynne's own career as a businessman spy ended in 1962 when he was caught in Moscow. He was exchanged in 1964 for Gordon Lonsdale, a Soviet spy imprisoned in Britain.

Wynne told the Times of London that the house where Gordievsky is now being debriefed would be well appointed, with food of five-star standard.

British authorities refused to give any details on Gordievsky's whereabouts or what will happen to him.

From previous accounts, if he is still in Britain and has not been flown to the United States for further debriefing, the defector will be living in a country house near London with a team of interrogators, telling them about Soviet spying activity in Britain.

Specialists from North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) countries are likely to be given their turn later in the defector.

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# Nuseibeh stresses importance of Syrian role in peace efforts

LONDON (Agencies) — Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh has said that Jordan and Syria are facing the same enemy, Israel, which occupies parts of their lands, and are sharing the same destiny, noting that they are on the same boat.

In an interview with the London-based Lebanese weekly, Al Hawadeth, Dr. Nuseibeh stressed the importance of Syria's participation in any Arab move for peace in the region.

"Syria and Jordan share the same demands, that is an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the holding of an international peace conference," Dr. Nuseibeh said.

Syria's hesitation, he said, might be attributed to the conviction of Syrian officials that it is not the right time for achieving what Jordan seeks to achieve.

He added that the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move is mainly aimed at bridging the gap resulting from inter-Arab divisions and disputes.

The diplomatic move, Dr. Nuseibeh said, "must be accompanied with military preparations because diplomatic efforts alone will be useless if they are not supported by military might. The latter is also not enough alone, but has to be backed with diplomatic efforts."

Speaking about the long-awaited Jordanian-Palestinian-American negotiations, Dr. Nuseibeh said they are no more than a sincere effort to remove an obstacle, "through which Israel tries to convince the United States not to play its role, as a super power, in finding a just and durable peace in this part of the world."

"We feel that the American stand is hesitant," Dr. Nuseibeh said.

He pointed out that the U.S. has so far not given its reply on the nomination of seven Palestinians who will be part of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, which will negotiate with the U.S.

Jordan and the Palestinians have submitted a list of seven names, proposed for taking part in the meeting, but only two members on the list have been approved by Israel.

Speaking about the Soviet involvement in any peace talks on the Palestine questions and the Middle East issue, Dr. Nuseibeh said the Soviets must be assured that they will not be eliminated from any talks on the Middle East.

He also stressed the important role of the Soviets, "not because the Soviet Union is a super power, but also because it is closer to the Middle East than other countries."



MILITARY LEADERS MEET: Former Lebanese President Suleiman Frayeh, head of the Marada militia, welcomes El Habbash, commander of the 'Lebanese Forces' militia, at his mansion in North Lebanon Thursday (AP wirephoto)

## Ozal reshuffles cabinet

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal reshuffled his cabinet Friday, finding a new post for controversial Education Minister Vehbi Dinçerler.

National radio said Minister of State Cemal Bayraktar, who had responsibility for some state-run industries, had resigned and would be replaced by Mr. Dinçerler.

His post has been taken by ruling Motherland Party Deputy Metin Emiroglu, 42, the radio said. It was not announced if Mr. Dinçerler would retain Mr. Bayraktar's portfolio of responsibilities as minister of state.

The change of post for Mr. Dinçerler followed weeks of criticism of him in the press over reports that he holds extreme Islamic views in conflict with Turkey's strongly secular constitution.

Newspapers said President Kenan Evren was concerned about orders Mr. Dinçerler gave for a complete rewrite of Turkish school textbooks to incorporate Islamic references.

He was also reported to have objected to schools teaching the theories of the evolution of 19th Century British scientist Charles Darwin.

Newspapers also this week attacked Mr. Dinçerler for his return to a journalist who asked him about his religious affiliation.

## Wazir holds talks with Egyptian foreign minister

CAIRO (Agencies) — The military commander of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Khalil al-Wazir, has met Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Magid for talks on Middle East peace moves, the Middle East News Agency said.

It quoted Said Kamal, Cairo-based representative of the PLO's parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council (PNC), as saying preparations for talks between Washington and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation were discussed.

Mr. Kamal was Thursday quoted by the Cairo daily newspaper Al Gomhuria as saying the time was ripe for dialogue between the PLO and Israel in Moscow, especially in view of what he termed U.S. procrastination on talking with the Palestinians.

He said the PLO was hoping that Soviet leader Mikhail Gor-

bachev would take responsibility for contacting Israel and the PLO to prepare for such talks.

The visit by Mr. Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, had not been previously announced.

Meanwhile Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf described the recent Israeli threats to Jordan as a kind of blackmailing through which Israel attempts to destroy the Feb. 11 Jordanian-Palestinian accord, the Arabic daily newspaper Al Dustour reported Friday.

In an interview with the Al Watan Al Arabi magazine, published Thursday, Mr. Khalaf said there are no Palestinian military bases in Jordan, and added that Israel, by threatening Jordan, attempts to convince the Jewish settlers that the escalation of popular resistance is attributable to the existence of the Palestinian leadership in Jordan.

## Peres: Atlit release will not be a precedent

NEW YORK (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has said the release of prisoners captured during Israel's military campaign in Lebanon would not set a precedent for the future.

In an interview Thursday with U.S. television stations set up by Visnews Television News Service through a satellite linkup, Mr. Peres was asked several times about the prisoner release.

The last 119, mostly Shiite Muslim commandos, of more than 10,000 prisoners captured in three years in Lebanon were turned over to the Red Cross in southern Lebanon Wednesday.

Mr. Peres repeated Israel's insistence that there was no connection with the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines airliner and the holding hostage of 39 Americans in Lebanon in June by Shiite gunmen, who demanded the prisoners' release.

Asked whether he saw it as a mistake and whether Israel's reputation had been compromised, Mr. Peres replied:

"It is very difficult to judge whether it was the right thing to do or not... whether we are doing right or wrongly, this will not serve as a precedent for the future."

Mr. Peres also said the only way to solve the conflict in the Middle East was by direct, immediate negotiations between the parties involved.

He said Jordan had proposed a four-stage plan but "what is lacking is the fifth stage, direct negotiations."

"The way to settle the conflict is by direct talks between the people who reside in the Middle East," he said.

In an interview with the Washington Post published Thursday, Mr. Peres said he believed Jordan was sincerely seeking an Arab-Israeli agreement but the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was more interested in recognition by the United States.

The television interview covered international issues and Israeli domestic issues such as inflation but mainly focused on the prisoner release and the Middle East situation.

Asked if the freed Shites would pose a threat to Israel, Mr. Peres said, "I wouldn't be too worried about this particular issue."

Mr. Peres told the Washington Post that during his second and final year as government leader he would like to settle with Egypt the disputed territory of Tabu, through international arbitration or conciliation.

He would then seek a summit meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to persuade him to influence Jordan to open talks with Israel and a delegation of Palestinians that did not include members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

He said Jordan and the Palestinians had been squabbling about the composition of a joint delegation for four or five months, and "it may take years and years before a (Arab-Israeli) meeting will take place."

On Wednesday Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said the freeing of Israel's last Lebanese prisoners was accelerated for the benefit of friendly countries but there was no connection with the possible release of Western captives in Lebanon.

He said Israel made no deal with any foreign country about the release of mostly Muslim Shiite prisoners, the last 119 which Israel said it released.

Mr. Shamir said several countries including Japan and the United Nations and the International Red Cross, recently asked Israel to accelerate the release of the prisoners.

"We decided to take into consideration their wishes... but there is no link with the Westerners held in Lebanon. Of course, I will be happy if all of them are released soon," he said.

## Lebanon seeks new UNIFIL mandate

BEIRUT (AP) — Sectarian gunbattles jolted central Beirut Friday as Lebanon launched a diplomatic drive to renew the mandate of U.N. peacekeeping troops along the Lebanese border with Israel.

Police said one civilian was killed and seven others were wounded as Falangists and Muslim militiamen traded machine gun fire and grenade-throwing assaults across Beirut's dividing Green Line overnight.

A focal point of the hostilities was the shell-pocked downtown commercial district straddling Beirut's port at the Western end of the five kilometre Green Line, according to police.

The civil war antagonists also clashed at the closed mid-city Sodeco Crossing in the central sector of the demarcation line that separates Beirut's Muslim and Christian districts, police said.

The fighting faded into sporadic sniping at dawn, keeping all but one of the crossings between the two sectors closed to traffic, police reported. But traffic was thin on the Massaleh-Kassas Gateway,

they added.

The Lebanese Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, said it was seeking the support of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China for a six-month extension of the mandate of the U.N. peacekeeping force in South Lebanon.

An official statement said Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fuad Turk has scheduled meetings with the ambassadors of the five permanent member states of the U.N. Security Council for Friday and next week to discuss the issue.

The mandate of the 10-nation U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) expires on Oct. 19. The 5,600-man UNIFIL had been stationed in South Lebanon after a 1978 Israeli invasion of the region to rout out Palestinian commandos.

The Foreign Ministry statement said Lebanon wants to ensure the backing of the five nations, which have veto power in the Security Council, before making any official request for the mandate to be renewed.

UNIFIL has never been able to fully implement its mandate because soon after the Israelis' 1978 incursion, their mainly Falangist militia allies in the South created their own border enclave.

UNIFIL's mandate had been regularly renewed by the Security Council for six-month terms. But the force had lately been increasingly caught in the crossfire between Shiite Muslim fighters and the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militias patrolling a border buffer zone.

Israel created the so-called "security belt" in June when it withdrew the bulk of its troops from Lebanon three years after it invaded Lebanon again in 1982.

The zone overlaps the U.N. controlled area in some places.

The U.N. soldiers were further snatched into the Lebanese violence on June 7 when Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militiamen seized 24 soldiers of the Finnish contingent for several days to protest the alleged kidnapping of 12 SLA fighters by Shiite fighters.

All the Finns were released unharmed.

## Uneasy calm settles in Bourj Al Barajneh

BEIRUT (AP) — A brooding calm settled on Beirut's shell-shattered Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camp Friday. But Palestinian fighters and civilians said they fear another round of fighting erupts with Shiite Muslim Amal militiamen.

"No one really knows what will happen next. This truce could last one, perhaps two weeks," said a Palestinian commander who escorted reporters through the sprawling camp on Friday.

"The only thing that is certain is that if Amal launches another offensive, they will be defeated again," warned the commander, who said his name was Abu Abed.

Despite Amal's superior firepower, the outnumbered Palestinians resisted a 10-day Amal siege before a Syrian-supervised truce began to take hold on Thursday.

Police and hospitals reported at least 80 people were killed and

nearly 300 wounded during the fighting.

"We have enough weaponry to repel any attack," said another Palestinian commander.

"Victory, victory," chanted young boys brandishing automatic weapons. Some had their chests covered with ammunition belts.

"They have tanks and heavy weapons, but they don't really know how to use them. Their tactics are to open up with whatever they have, but never against a pre-

cise target," said the commander.

"They were firing their AK47s over their heads or just opening up to empty streets or houses," he added. "That's not the war to win a battle."

But for many refugees, the week-long offensive was as violent as the so-called "camps war" that erupted last May, when Amal assaulted Bourj Al Barajneh and Beirut's other two camps of Sabra and Shatila.

## Geneva conference expresses solidarity with Palestinians

By Hamedeh Al Farasneh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A conference by world non-governmental organisations ended a meeting in Geneva Thursday designed to show solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their rights and land.

The four-day conference was attended by 97 organisations from around the world including two delegations representing the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) led by Shafiq Al Hout and another representing organisations and social institutions in Israel which had declared their support for the rights of the Palestinian people, and which had announced their recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The U.N.-sponsored conference was addressed by the Soviet delegate who referred to the need of holding an international conference to discuss ways of finding a peaceful settlement for the Middle East question.

He also paid tribute to the late Dr. Emile Touma, member of the Israeli Communist Party who was instrumental in preparing for the Geneva conference.

At the conference sessions, a message from PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat was "read out in which he called on the delegations to uphold the rights of the Palestinian people in establishing their own independent state."

Mr. Arafat criticised the United States for its unlimited support for Israel and Israel's arbitrary measures and policies of racial discrimination practised in the occupied Arab territories, which he likened to those practised in South Africa against the black population.

Addressing the conference, PLO representative Shafiq Al Hout called on the international community to shoulder its responsibility towards the Palestinian people and help put an end to Israel's repressive measures against the Palestinians in their own homeland.

Mr. Hout referred to the administrative detention measures, and human rights violations exercised by Israel against the Arab people.

He also called for an international conference which, he said, was essential for establishing a just settlement.

Also addressing the conference was Rev. Shihadeh Shihadeh, president of a committee for the defence of Palestinian lands, occupied since 1948.

He attacked Israel's treatment of Arabs living in the Galilee and other areas occupied since 1948 and its confiscation of their lands.

Member of Israel's parliament Tawfiq Ziyad addressed the conference presenting a full report on the political and social life in the occupied lands under Israeli rule.

He urged the conference to condemn Israel's policies, which totally disregard Palestinian human rights.

Another Israeli parliament member Charyl Biton, addressed the conference, referring to a decision by Israeli parliament (the Knesset) banning any meetings between its members and PLO representatives or between the Palestinians and Israeli politicians.

Mr. Biton, who represents the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality in Israel, proposed that a world-wide campaign be launched to help cancel this unjust decision which has been transformed into law, and his proposal was met with favourable response.

Despite the Knesset law several Israeli personalities attended the Geneva conference and met with PLO officials.

Two of them Matei Peled and Mohammad M'fari are Knesset members from the Progressive Front and Ouzi Burshatin secretary of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality in Israel, in addition to Rev. Shihadeh, advocate Mohammad Kiwan and Tawfiq Ziyad.

## TV & RADIO

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22:00 Country Music  
22:30 News Headlines  
24:00 Close down

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17:00 Cartoons  
17:30 Children Programmes  
18:00 Local Programme  
18:30 Program Review  
19:00 News Summary  
19:30 News in Arabic  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Tomorrow's Programmes  
21:00 Programme on the locally published books  
22:00 Arabic series  
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

17:30 German Programme  
18:00 Le cole des faus  
18:30 Bonjour, Bon appetit  
19:00 News in French  
19:30 Le vent du large  
19:50 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Vietnam  
21:00 Saturday Variety Show  
22:00 News in English  
22:30 Feature Film: The November Rain

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07:30 Newsday  
08:00 Morning Show  
08:30 News Summary  
09:00 Pop Session  
09:30 News Summary  
10:00 Pop Session cont.  
10:30 News Summary  
11:00 Pop Session cont.  
11:30 News Bulletin  
12:00 Jordan Weekly  
12:30 Concert Hour  
13:00 News Summary  
13:30 News Summary  
14:00 Old Favourites  
14:30 Talking Points  
15:00 Animal Vegetable Mineral  
15:30 News Summary  
16:00 Top Twenty  
16:30 News  
17:00 Date with a Star  
17:30 The 15th Century A.H.  
18:00 The Young Sound  
18:30 News Summary  
19:00 25 Years of Rock  
19:30 News Summary  
20:00 The Blues  
20:30 News Summary

## WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CIRCUS

\* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.

EXHIBITION

\* An art exhibition by Bassam Nassar at the Royal Cultural Centre.

CINEMA

\* "Le rabat-joie" at 7:45 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

PLAY

\* A Kuwait play entitled "Handala's Journey" at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

VIDEO

\* "Cannes 85" 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267

American Centre - 644371

American Cultural Library - 641520

British Council - 6361476

French Cultural Centre - 637009

Goethe Institute - 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre - 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre - 624049

Turkish Cultural Centre - 639777

Uganda Centre - 665195

U.S.W.C.A. - 641793

Y.W.C.A. - 664251

Manakal Library - 637111

University of Jordan Library - 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qaf'a (Chalcedon Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

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ARRIVALS

08:20 Belgrade, Istanbul (JU)

08:20 London, Larnaca (BA)

08:20 Agade (R)

08:30 Kuwait (RJ)

08:30 Doha (RJ)

08:30 Cairo (MS)

08:30 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)

08:30 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)

11:00 Doha (RJ)

11:00 Singapore (RJ)

11:10 Riyadh (RJ)

11:10 Agade (R)

12:00 Mascat, Doha, Bahrain (GF)

12:00 Moscow (SU)

12:00 Kuwait (RJ)

12:00 Baghdad (RJ)

12:00 Larnaca (RJ)

12:00 New York, Vienna (RJ)

12:00 Cairo (RJ)

12:00 Paris, Damascus (AF)

12:00 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (AF)

12:00 Rome, Damascus (AZ)

12:00 Tripoli (RJ)

12:00 U.A.E. debus 108.3/ 108.6

U.S. dollar 395.8/ 398.3

W. German mark 134.4/ 134.5

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate - 891228

Amman civil defence - 198, 199

Civil Defence Unit - 271293, 273131

Civil Defence Control - 770733

Amman fire - 193, 775111

Amman downtown fire brigades - 188

First aid - 630341

Blood bank - 778303

Civil Defence rescue - 661111

Fire headquarters - 620203

Police rescue - 192, 621111, 637777

Police headquarters - 639141

Traffic police - 8963907

Electric Power Co. - 6363814, 646881

Municipal water company - 771258

Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53330/60

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre - 813813/32

Khalid Maternity, J. Amman - 6442816

Khalid Maternity, J. Amman - 6442816

Jabal Amman Maternity - 642362

Mishra, J. Amman - 636140

Shahin Hospital - 6641714

Shahin Hospital - 6641714

University Hospital - 845845/55



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Alcohol sales banned on Islamic day

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the occasion of the new Hijri year, Amman Governor Ali Al Bashir has issued a decision ordering the closure of all pubs, bars and night clubs in Amman and its suburbs as of 05:00 p.m. Sunday until 08:00 p.m. Tuesday. The governor instructed provincial governors and police directors in the governorate to ensure abidance by this decision and to observe the sanctity of this occasion. Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin also issued a decision ordering the closure of pubs and the prevention of alcoholic drinks at hotels and restaurants on this occasion as of Sunday evening until Tuesday evening.

## Obaid to attend Damascus meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport Minister Farhi Obaid leaves for Damascus on Saturday to take part in a meeting of the general assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company. The meeting, due to open Saturday, will discuss a report by the company's board of directors on the company's general conditions and its budget for the year 1984 in addition to the company's annual report. The meetings are within bilateral relations linking the two countries.

## Jordanian envoys present credentials

ALGIERS (Petra) — Jordan's new ambassador to Algeria, Mr. Awad Abu Ubeid, on Thursday presented his credentials to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid. At the presentation ceremony, the ambassador conveyed to the president His Majesty King Hussein's greetings and best wishes to the Algerian people. The president expressed hope that bilateral relations will be further strengthened. In Ankara, Jordan's new ambassador to Turkey, Hani Tabbara presented his credentials to President Kenan Evren and conveyed King Hussein's greetings and best wishes for the Turkish people. In reply, Mr. Evren said that Turkey was deeply concerned with Middle East issues and eager to strengthen its ties with Jordan.

## Yarmouk University to teach Russian

AMMAN (Petra) — Yarmouk University has taken steps towards adding Russian to the foreign languages taught at its languages centre. University President Adnan Badran on Thursday signed an agreement which would allow the Soviet Technical Institute to provide the centre with staff to teach Russian during the 1985/86 academic year. The centre conducts courses in English, French, German and Spanish. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Soviet Institute by Mr. Boris Yotakov, counsellor at the Soviet embassy in Amman.

## Hashish dealer jailed for 6 months

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Mohammad Sa'ed Munir Al Qari to six months in prison for dealing in hashish. The military governor endorsed the sentence.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Thursday visits a Sudanese refugee camp near Um Durman where victims of drought are being lodged for medical treatment and nutrition care (Petra photo).

## Crown Prince returns from Sudan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan returned to Amman Thursday evening at the end of a three-day visit to Sudan during which he delivered a message from His Majesty King Hussein to the head of the Military Council in Sudan, General Abdul Rahman Swaraddah, and held talks with Sudanese officials.

On Thursday morning, Prince Hassan visited Mweleth near Um Durman where a camp has been set up to house refugees and displaced people whose regions had been severely hit by drought earlier this year.

Later, he made a call to the armed forces headquarters in Khartoum and met with General Swaraddah and the army chief of staff.

The visit was followed by talks with Sudan's Prime Minister Ali Jazouli Dafallah with whom Prince Hassan discussed ways for expanding Jordanian-Sudanese

cooperation in all fields of common interest.

During Prince Hassan's visit, an agreement on cooperation between Awqaf and Islamic authorities in Jordan and Sudan was signed by officials from both sides. The agreement provides for the exchange of religious books and publications and granting scholarships to students studying religious subjects in both countries.

Upon his return, Prince Hassan was met by Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Islamic Chief Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mbeilan, Royal Court Secretary General Rajai Dajani, Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb, and Sudan's ambassador to Jordan.

Prince Hassan was accompanied during the visit to Sudan by Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Hisham Al Khatib, Ma'ta University President Ali Mahafza, the director



Crown Prince confers with Swaraddah, general of the Jordan Pension Fund, the secretary general of the ministries of Planning and Awqaf and Islamic Affairs and Mr. Mahmoud Al Kayed, president of the Jordanian Journalists Association.

## Swiss foreign affairs minister starts talks today

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert is due to open talks here Saturday with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri to discuss Jordanian-Swiss bilateral relations as well as the latest developments in the Middle East.

Mr. Aubert, who arrived in Amman on Thursday at the head of a five-man delegation, declined to comment on the planned talks but said they were meant to review the "excellent ties" linking Jordan and Switzerland.

Speaking in French to the Jordan Times, the Swiss minister said revived efforts to solve the Palestinian question will be one of the issues of discussion during Saturday's talks. He did not elaborate.

Responding to a question on the Feb. 11 Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative, Mr. Aubert said Switzerland, being a neutral country, supports any call for peace, particularly in the Middle East.

During his stay in Amman, Mr.

Aubert is expected to hold talks with Minister of Planning Abdullah Nour to discuss Jordan's 1986-1990 national development plan now being drafted to ascertain areas where Switzerland could offer technical and financial assistance.

Earlier this year Switzerland extended 60 million Swiss francs in soft credit to Jordan for development projects.

Mr. Aubert is also scheduled to meet with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kanaan and discuss issues related to the present situation in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The Swiss minister will also be received in audience by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan as

well as Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

In his telephone interview with the Jordan Times, the Swiss minister said his visit to Jordan was a follow-up to his tour of Tunisia, Syria and Lebanon earlier this year to obtain an "insight into Middle East problems."

He added that he is expected back in the Middle East within two weeks after leaving Jordan. He will visit Egypt and Israel during the planned trip.

The minister, who is accompanied by his wife and senior officials of the Swiss Foreign Affairs Ministry, was greeted upon arrival on Thursday by Mr. Masri and other senior officials, Switzerland's ambassador to Jordan Harald Bomer and embassy staff.

On Friday, the minister and the accompanied delegation were taken on a tour of Petra, the Jordan Valley and other touristic and archaeological sites in Jordan.

Mr. Aubert is due to hold a press conference before he flies back home on Sunday.

## First unit of People's Army graduates, Al Kayed recalls Arab Great Revolt

SALT (Petra) — A graduation ceremony of the first batch of the People's Army recruits in Balqa Governorate was held here Thursday under the patronage of Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed.

The graduates, trained in the use of different types of arms, demonstrated their mastery in handling weapons, combating skills and, fire fighting during the ceremony which was attended by several cabinet ministers and senior army officers.

Addressing the graduates, the minister said that Jordan is deter-

mined to thwart the evil ambitions and designs of its enemies and will never succumb to threats or acts of terrorism.

The new batch of the nation's defenders who represent part of the forces of the Great Arab Revolt in which Jordan takes pride, will maintain the struggle of defending the homeland, the minister said.

At the outset of the ceremony, Balqa Governor Mijhem Al Khreisha made a speech in which he praised the role of the army in the defence and the unity in training the

recruits.

The military commander of the Balqa region also made an address on the occasion, referring to the training which the graduates had received and commending their high morale and great enthusiasm during their training courses.

Altogether, he said, the armed forces have opened 15 training centres for the recruits of the People's Army in the Balqa governorate.

Towards the end of the ceremony, the minister distributed awards to those who excelled in their training courses.



Some members of the People's Army which graduated Thursday in Balqa Governorate (Petra photo).

## Jordan aims for human organ bank

By Leila Deeb  
Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordanian surgeon who performed the first heart transplant in the Arab World now proposes to set up a human organ bank in Amman.

"Such a bank is feasible," said Major-General Daoud Hanania, who carried out last month's transplant on a 23-year-old accountant Mr. Abdallah Khalil.

The institute, in the King Hussein Medical Centre on the outskirts of Amman, was set up in 1982 with a \$21 million donation from Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said of Oman.

"I see the possibility of having an Arab human organ bank here in the near future," Mr. Hanania, director of Army Medical Ser-

vices, told Reuters in an interview.

"Why shouldn't a patient in Baghdad, for example, and a donor in Tunis, whose blood and tissue types are matched by a central computer, not be flown here for the operation?" he asked.

Dr. Hanania, who trained in cardio-vascular surgery under renowned American heart surgeons Dr. Michael DeBakey and Dr. D. C. Cope, said such a bank would help him launch a modest heart transplantation programme in Jordan in the future.

"This would involve close cooperation at governmental level among Arab countries and enacting suitable legislation for organ procurement, as in the West. It would require a lot of financial backing," Dr. Hanania added.

Born in Jerusalem in 1934, Dr. Hanania pioneered open-heart surgery in Jordan in 1969.

"The institute provided a quantum leap forward, with its four operating theatres, two catheterisation laboratories, a 16-bed intensive care unit, and an eight-bed coronary unit, all superbly equipped," said Dr. Hanania, who studied medicine at St. Mary's Hospital in London.

The institute recently introduced new diagnostic and treatment procedures, including the use of radio-isotopes in diagnosis and balloons to open blocked coronary arteries.

To date, nearly 3,000 open-heart and other complicated heart operations have been carried out at the institute.

## Bank chief seeks loan from W. German agency

AMMAN (Petra) — Cities and Villages Development Bank President Mohammad Saleh Al Horani discussed here Thursday with a representative from the West German Foreign Aid Agency (KFW) the prospects of obtaining a loan for the bank to help finance projects undertaken by the local councils and municipalities in Jordan.

The bank had earlier this year obtained a loan from the German institution worth \$3.5 million for similar schemes.

The bank announced recently that it has granted loans totalling JD 176,000 to local councils to carry out public service projects in Jordan. The bank said that the loans were granted to the councils of Russeifa, Zarqa, Musherfeh near Karak and Yabla near Irbid.

It said that Russeifa was given JD 120,000 as it needed the amount for building a overpass bridge to link vital regions of the city.

## Kana'n, Moebius review situation in occupied lands

AMMAN (Petra) — Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Taher Kana'n and Austria's ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Arnold Moebius, on Thursday reviewed the present conditions of Arabs under Israeli occupation.

Dr. Kana'n and Dr. Moebius also discussed Israel's closure of the Hospice Hospital in Arab Jerusalem. The minister recalled the adverse consequences of this step on the Arab population in Jerusalem and its neighbouring regions.

Israel's current repressive measures against the Arab people and its drive to seize their land and build settlements on them was also discussed.

Dr. Kana'n explained the aim of the Jordan-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) accord signed in Amman on Feb. 11, and Jordan's drive to establish peace in the region.

## Israeli fire injures 4 Arabs

(Continued from page 1)  
Liberation of Palestine-General Command (DLFP-GC).

Israeli authorities issued expulsion orders against the 11, saying they had "infiltrated" into the West Bank and had "no right to live there."

Their lawyers appealed to the supreme court, arguing the edicts contravened international law because they were based on regulations imposed after the men had entered the region.

The court upheld the orders but asked the occupation authorities to delay implementing the expulsions for a few days to allow the Palestinians to make final preparations before leaving, the officials said.

In another development, Israel and South Africa were accused in the U.N. Security Council on Thursday of cooperating militarily and economically to reduce the impact of international pressure on Pretoria.

Hamad Abdul Aziz Al Kawari of Qatar, chairman of the Arab group of states, made the charge as the council took up a complaint by the group that Israeli practices in occupied Arab territories violated international law.

The Security Council's members on Friday held consultations and the council was to meet later.

## King, Mubarak to meet Reagan

(Continued from page 1)

The administration has said it was contemplating an air defence package for Jordan that would include F-20 fighter planes, advanced mobile Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, shoulder-held Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, and other equipment.

Mr. Murphy, according to participants' accounts, said the administration was also planning to sell anti-aircraft missiles and advanced sidewinder air-to-air missiles to Saudi Arabia now, and perhaps later to provide forty F-14's to be added to the Saudi force of sixty-two F-15's.

But he said Congress would not be sent official notification of the sales until at least after the Jewish holy days, which end on Sept. 25.

On Thursday, State Department spokesman Bernard Kabl briefing reporters said the United States shares the desire of Israeli Prime Minister Peres to move forward to direct negotiations in

the Middle East peace process "as expeditiously as possible."

Mr. Peres' comments were contained in an interview published on Thursday by the Washington Post. The Israeli leader said he was convinced that Jordan was sincerely pursuing peace with Israel, but he contended that the strategy Jordan is using is too slow and it could take years before direct negotiations begin with Israel (See page 2).

Kabl had no specific comment on that aspect of the Peres interview.

"But in more general terms," the spokesman said, "we welcome Prime Minister Peres' reaffirmation of his desire to move forward to negotiations for peace as expeditiously as possible."

Kabl said the United States shares his sentiments and remains "engaged in a process looking toward the initiation of direct negotiations between Israel and credible Arab interlocutors."

## UDF rejects reform plan

(Continued from page 1)  
an amendment to other bills over the next few months.

Republican leaders said they used the parliamentary tactic to assert their majority party control over the Senate agenda and block

more democratic attempts to force an immediate final vote on the measure, which is bitterly opposed by Reagan.

Senate rules require that bills be physically present in the chamber for the Senate to act.

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# Qadhafi's 'committees' are everywhere indeed!

By Jonathan Wright  
Reuter

TRIPOLI — "Committees everywhere" might seem more a nightmare than a rousing slogan in any ordinary country. But Libya is no ordinary country and the dictum stands as an unchallengeable principle of Muammar Qadhafi's revolution.

Shop signs, lampposts, petrol stations and car stickers proclaim the message across the nation, alongside green flags and other catchphrases such as "partners, not wage earners" and the cryptic "in need, freedom is latent".

The committees in question are undoubtedly the revolutionary committees, vanguard ideological cadres with the task of promoting the Libyan leader's ideas at home and abroad, if necessary in defiance of national and international laws.

By all accounts the revolutionary committee movement is in the ascendant in Libya at the expense of more mundane state-like structures such as the regular army, the secretaries (ministries)

and the people's committees (local councils).

Western expatriates in close contact with Libyan officials said young ideological zealots had moved into several of the secretariats, apparently to tighten security and maintain the momentum of revolutionary change.

"There's no doubt the role of the committees has been enhanced. They and the secret police are much more in evidence, they are very much involved," a diplomat said.

Described variously as a *de facto* political party or as "Qadhafi's eyes and ears", the committees exist wherever Libyans gather together — in villages, factories, city districts, the police, armed forces and government offices.

The Libyan leader himself recognised their supremacy at a speech to them on September 1, the 16th anniversary of the revolution which overthrew the pro-Western monarchy.

Effectively giving them carte blanche to act as they wished, he said the committees had nothing

to do with Libya as a state but had a "revolutionary legitimacy" which transcended state institutions and traditional law.

"Revolutionary legitimacy overrides all acts carried by the various state structures... this is revolutionary law, which recognises only the language of revolution," he said.

He compared their role to that of his collaborators in preparations for the 1969 coup. "We did not consult anyone, we did not seek legitimacy or a legal framework for what we did."

He said revolutionary committee members could now be counted in the tens of thousands, whereas once they were few. Abdul Salam Jalloud, one of the officers who helped Qadhafi overthrow the monarchy, is recognised as supreme of the movement.

The Libyan leader has also criticised the more conservative people's committees (local councils) manned by technocrats, accusing them of obstructing decisions taken at mass meetings.

"If they fail to carry out these decisions, then they should be changed and we should give a chance to others," he told a gathering in the central town of Sebha last week.

Diplomats said the promotion of the ideological element in Libya was in part a response to security fears following the coup attempt of May 1984, when armed men attacked Qadhafi's base at the Bah Al Azizia barracks on Tripoli's airport road.

"The country has changed a great deal since then," said one. The United States press reported two attempts on the Libyan leader's life last March and the diplomats said they had no reason to doubt the veracity of the reports.

In the armed forces, already humiliated by Qadhafi's passion for the concept of an "armed people" to replace regular troops, committee infiltration has caused big problems, diplomats added.

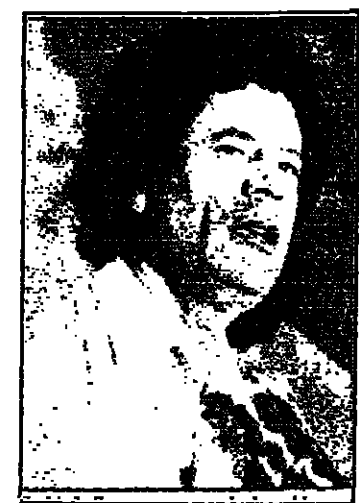
"Army officers are sometimes like prisoners in their own barracks. The revolutionaries control access to them," one said.

Foreigners noted that unlike in previous years, this year's anniversary celebrations did not include an armed forces parade and the main event was held in an enclosed courtyard filled with members of the revolutionary committee movement.

Jalloud acted as master of ceremonies, while army chief of staff Abu Bakr Younes was not even present. Qadhafi referred to the absence of a parade, saying: "This (the Libyan Jamahiriya or 'mas state') is not a state on its national day reviewing its armed forces in the traditional manner."

The opening theme of the leader's keynote speech was that tanks and aircraft could not defend Libya without the moral strength inherent in the revolutionary committee movement.

The recent reassertion of revolutionary principles appears to have had mixed results among ordinary Libyans. Grumblers are common, especially among the remnants of the merchant class



Muammar Qadhafi

who lost their livelihoods with the end of private commerce in 1979.

At the other extreme are the young girls from military academies, who expressed to journalists obvious enthusiasm for their new way of life as members of the "armed people".

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

### Al Rai: Jordan welcomes reconciliation

THE ARAB LEAGUE mediation mission which visited Amman has been welcomed by Jordanian leaders who, in their talks with the mission members underlined Jordan's keenness on strengthening solidarity among Arabs. They also voiced Jordan's total support for the mission members and its mediation efforts to end inter-Arab differences.

It is only natural then to expect these meetings to yield positive and constructive results, and to help the three-member committee achieve success in its noble endeavour.

There is no alternative to solidarity among Arab countries and a return to common action in the face of challenges and dangers threatening the Arab nation.

Therefore, Jordan opens its doors and mind wide for any meaningful and serious efforts to bring about peace and reconciliation among Arab brothers.

It is only in an atmosphere of peace and reconciliation that intrinsic Arab force can be built and challenges confronted.

### Al Dustour: Arabs and U.S. vetoes

WASHINGTON'S efforts to thwart any U.N. Security Council resolutions condemning Israeli actions in the occupied West Bank can be considered as an encouragement to the Zionist state to pursue its drive and terrorist campaign against the Arab population in defiance of all norms and principles.

The United States has lately prevented the council from issuing a statement condemning Israel's arbitrary actions and has been impeding consultations by Council's members to reach a compromise solution by threatening to resort to the veto.

The U.S. is exercising its political and moral support for Israel in total disregard to human rights for Arabs and as a follow-up to its military and financial assistance to the Zionist state, helping it to carry on its repressive measures in the occupied territories.

The Arab group at the United Nations has now resorted to a call for a special meeting by the U.N. Security Council where its voice on the subject would be heard regardless of Washington's stands and vetoes.

Despite the fact that the U.S. might veto any resolution favouring Arab rights, the Arabs should be content that a mere debate at the council is a tool for exposing Israel's practices in the occupied lands.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Arabs vs. Israel, U.S.

A SPECIAL meeting of U.N. Security Council members a week ago was confronted with Washington's objection to a motion for condemning Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories.

Following that the Arab group at the United Nations has called for the convening of a council session where Arab complaints will be heard not only by the council members but also by the whole world.

During the consultations for such a meeting the members were confronted once again by the United States which has threatened to resort to the veto if a resolution against Israel is to be adopted.

In view of the situation, the Arabs must insist on such a council meeting in order to present their complaints about Israel's settlement policies, accompanied by a drive to evict the Arabs from their homeland.

The Arabs must also make clear at the council Washington's total support for Israel, materially and militarily, which has been bolstering the Zionist stand and perpetuating its occupation of Palestinian land. Washington's vetoes have not only been disrupting the council's procedures but also encouraging Israel to pursue its inhuman practices and terrorist campaigns against the Arab population.

Thursday's

### Al Rai: A call for democracy.

AT A MEETING with mayors on Tuesday Prime Minister Zaid Rifai announced that the government seeks to establish a country with efficient institutions that can best reflect the true image of a democratic country.

These institutions he said should be able to offer equal opportunities to all citizens and to help in the process of building and development. But he stressed that for this aim to be achieved every citizen should demonstrate a sense of belonging to the nation and act and behave accordingly.

This means further national cohesion and more cooperation among the members of the Jordanian family that strive to achieve a more prosperous future. The citizens have a duty to shoulder part of the government's responsibility and help the government in its endeavours to carry out development projects.

Citizens should work hand in hand with the government if these projects are to yield fruitful results.

### Al Dustour: Preparing for Riyadh

WITH AN OPEN mind and heart Jordan receives an Arab mediation mission formed by the Arab League to end differences among Arab states.

Jordan offers all facilities and does everything in its power to enable this mission pave the way for the convening of an Arab summit meeting in Riyadh in November.

The Arab mission seeks to create a suitable, clean atmosphere before that summit is held and strives to end differences that had marred earlier summits or prevented holding some of them.

Jordan has been known all along for its keenness on maintaining solidarity among Arab countries; and facilitating the work of the Arab mission, it only translates its words into deeds.

Jordan has always called for giving priority and attention to pan-Arab issues over side differences and disputes, because it believes in common action that can help the Arabs confront challenges and overcome difficulties and problems.

Out of experience Jordan has realised that the absence of pan Arab agreement has been behind Arab failures, and lack of Arab unity had offered the Zionists the chance to perpetuate their occupation of our land for so long.

We welcome the Arab mission with high hopes that its members will be able to succeed in bringing peace among Arab leaders.

## 'Palestinian reality'

By Ian Black

"GOOD EVENING, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Ghassan. Ghassan Abbas. My name is 'cancer'. And my name is 'terrorist'. My name is 'cockroach' too."

Booming across the stage in a bitter, powerful monologue, the stocky Palestinian actor holds the audience spellbound with a slice of his people's life — referring to the ugly labels Israeli society attaches to the Arabs it rules.

It is a hot summer's evening in the Al Hakawati Theatre, tucked away behind Salah Al Din Street, the main commercial thoroughfare in east Jerusalem. Tonight's show is an unusual one, a multimedia gala event held to protest against attempts by the Israelis to restrict the activities of the most vibrant cultural centre in the occupied territories.

Another sketch shows the pain of how they do it. A lithe oriental dancer — a Palestinian pierrot — jumps lightly across the stage and encounters a grim, uniformed Israeli official, struggling manically with rubber stamps and sheaves of documents. The official ponderously and silently pins pieces of paper to each of the dancer's arms and legs, huge X's representing the heavy hand of Israeli censorship. The sketch ends with the banning order is taped to the Palestinian's forehead, and he shuffles, crippled and mute, off into the wings.

"If we had our own state, Al Hakawati would be the Palestinian national theatre," says Faith Assam, the group's administrative manager. "But we are not political in the sense that we call for any particular solution. The theatre is political in the sense that it belongs to the Palestinian community, and anything that does is automatically political."

Al Hakawati, the "storyteller" — the name itself redolent of an ancient tradition in Palestinian society — has some simple but powerfully modern messages for its audiences. In all of Galilee, the actors use parodies of popular

entertainment (TV, melodrama, Westerns, cops and robbers) to tell the tale of an Israeli Arab born in a country where he feels like a stranger.

Cut off from his inheritance, the hapless Ali leaves his village for Tel Aviv. Hebraises his name to Eli, and ends up in a mental hospital where his brain explodes in the middle of a lobotomy, killing him and the surgical team in a mad cataclysm of unreality and frustration.

But not everything is about the Israelis, explains Faith Azzam: "In the plays that Al Hakawati does and in our attempts to develop a centre for theatre and culture and art we also deal with the restrictions created by the society itself — relations between men and women, fathers and sons — things like that are defined more by our own society than by the Israeli occupation."

It is, nevertheless, hard to get away from it. Al Hakawati requires permits to perform in Jerusalem.

On the West Bank, the men in charge are the Israeli soldiers and security men who stand behind the "civil-administration." In both cases scripts must be vetted, often censored and licences obtained.

Al Hakawati has consistently impressed non-Arab critics, both at European drama festivals, and, surprisingly, in Israel, on the few occasions — usually fringe events — where the group has performed before Jewish audiences.

"For an Israeli" wrote Zvi Jagendorf, reviewing Ali of Galilee in the Jerusalem Post earlier this year, "watching this play is like seeing bits of your life in a broken mirror. It seems distorted, unfair put it that way. But that is just the point you are not the victim here. You are the soldier, the employer, the censor and the state; Ali, you might say, should feel lucky he's living in a free country and can display his troubles on the stage. He doesn't feel lucky, and if you want to find out why: The play's the thing." — The Guardian.

## Zionists helped Nazi butchers

From TASS

"ZIONIST leaders are responsible for the death of thousands of Jews annihilated by the Nazis. It is precisely the Zionists who assisted the Nazi butchers, by helping them to make up the lists of the doomed inmates of ghettos, escorted the latter to the places of extermination and convinced them to resign themselves to the butchers."

Soviet lawyer Yuri Shulmeister, lecturer of the Lvov State University, stresses in a "white book" which was issued by Moscow's Yuridicheskaya Literatura publishers.

The book has been prepared by the anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet public jointly with the Association of Soviet Lawyers. It cites indisputable facts exposing the Zionists, their numerous crimes against the Jewish population in the occupied European countries during the years of the Second World War.

Disgraceful evidence of the treachery of the Zionists, the white book says, is contained in the archives of the governorship left behind by the Nazis, when they were fleeing Lvov. Before the war 160 thousand Jews lived in that city. Almost all of them were annihilated with the active assistance of the local Judenrat headed by Zionists, which was the Nazis' genocide tool. The Zionists turned, as a matter of fact, into Gestapo agents. Among them were members of the territorial Zionist organisation of Galicia (western Ukraine) Josef Parnas, Adolf Rot-

feld and Heinrich Landesberg. The newspapers of the Judenrats pictured fascist genocide as "concern" for the reeducation of the Jewish population. Basing themselves on the inmates of ghettos, the Zionists thus undermined their will to resistance, called for submission and cooperation with the Nazi regime, thus weakening the united front of struggle against Nazism. The Zionist publications claimed that due to "labour education" in fascist concentration camps, "the Jewish nation will be revived."

Manfred Raifer, head of the Bukovina Zionist organisation, former member of the "Jewish agency", the leading body of international Zionism, actively and subversively cooperated with the Nazis, the white book says. In his publications of those times he propagated Hitler's racist ideas and set forth the basic directives of the world Zionist organisation.

Documents attesting to cooperation of Raifer with Otto Ohlendorf, Gestapo chief in the city of Chemnitz, and Calotescu, the governor of Bukovina, during the fascist occupation have been recently discovered in the regional state archives. It is precisely the above-mentioned people who organised the mass extermination of the Jewish population in the city of Chemnitz, where almost 60 thousand Jews lived before the war. As many as 85 per cent of them were exterminated — TASS News Agency.



## Mandela may hold the key to South Africa's future

As South Africa's white government ponders the risk of releasing Nelson Mandela, Michael Holman profiles the black nationalist whose 21 years in prison have raised him to legendary status.

JOHANNESBURG — It was in June, 1961, that a black South African "attorney" rapidly acquiring a national reputation in his own country but virtually unknown abroad, sent an ultimatum to the architect of apartheid and then prime minister, the late Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, demanding a national convention to draw up a non-racial and democratic constitution.

"There are two alternatives before you: Either you accede to our demands... and you may still save our country from economic dislocation and ruin and from civil strife and bitterness. Alternatively you may choose to persist with the present policies which are cruel and dishonest... (and) which we shall never cease to fight against."

Dr. Verwoerd did not deign to reply. Many observers now believe that Mr. Nelson Mandela, the man who wrote that letter and the imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC), is one of the key figures who Dr. Verwoerd's successors must release and negotiate with if the turmoil which has gripped South Africa is to end.

The 67-year-old Mandela is perhaps the only figure with sufficient authority and influence to provide South Africa with a full consideration of its constitutional future. This is the view of the ANC national executive, who gathered on June 16-23 in the Zambian town of Kabwe to plan the next step in their battle against white rule, the angry youth of riot-torn black townships across the republic, and it seems several South African cabinet ministers.

Mr. Mandela joined the ANC (originally launched in 1912) in 1944 — it was not banned until 1960 — and soon won a reputation as a shrewd, tireless, orator and an articulate speaker.

Although still a comparatively young man, Mr. Mandela was to play a key role in all the major events that marked the growing confrontation between South Africa

and its unfranchised black majority and the National Party government formed after 1948.

Those events (building on numerous earlier acts of black opposition) are recalled today like a roll call of battle honours: The African mine strike in 1946, the national day of protest on June 26, 1950; the 1952 "defiance" campaign against unjust laws; and the adoption by a "congress of the people" of the "freedom charter" in June 1955, a document which guides ANC policy to this day.

Its central assertion is a belief in democracy, non-racialism and an equitable society. The charter would have been remarkable in no other country than South Africa, where the government treated it as revolutionary.

Mr. Mandela, speaking about the charter during his last public appearance, on trial for treason in 1964, said: "It is by no means a blueprint for a socialist state. It calls for redistribution, but not nationalisation, of land. It provides for nationalisation of mines, banks and monopoly industry, because big monopolies are owned by one race only, and without such nationalisation racial domination would be perpetuated despite the spread of political power."

His lengthy speech at the Rivonia trial (his third major court appearance) was a remarkable statement in which he traced his growing belief that non-violence would not succeed, and his conversion to the need for an ANC military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe. He helped found this "after a long and anxious assessment" in November 1961.

A month later, government buildings in Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and Durban were sabotaged, and the pattern of black

resistance to white rule had changed for ever.

Mr. Mandela's words at the trial are as prophetic as his letter to Dr. Verwoerd. He told the court four forms of violence were possible, as he outlined the military strategy of the ANC: "Sabotage, guerrilla warfare, terrorism, and there is open revolution."

In the past year, the ANC leadership has openly declared its shift from guerrilla attacks on strategic targets such as military installations and government buildings to "soft" non-military targets which could include civilians. At the funerals around South Africa today, where the black, green, old gold banners of the ANC are unfurled, the youth are calling for a revolution.

The Rivonia trial ended after 11 months and Mr. Mandela and his fellow defendants were found guilty of treason. He was sentenced to life imprisonment, flown to Cape Town, and then taken by ferry to Robben Island, South Africa's notorious maximum security prison. He was moved to Pollsmoor, on the mainland near Cape Town, where his conditions were made less arduous, in 1982.

Visitors, including his wife Winnie Mandela, a formidable political figure in her own right, say that despite 21 years of incarceration Nelson Mandela's spirits remain high, his mental abilities as acute as ever, and his confidence in black South Africa's ultimate triumph undiminished.

One recent visitor noted that, such was Mr. Mandela's authority, it was he rather than the wardens who appeared to be in charge. That may also reflect Pretoria's acknowledgement that the man they hold could be the key to South Africa's future — Financial Times news feature.

## British centrist alliance for post elections scenario still vague

By Harvey Morris  
Reuter

TORQUAY, England — The leaders of Britain's Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance have endeavoured to show they are united in their efforts to gain a role in government at the next general election.

But Liberal leader David Steel and Social Democratic Party (SDP) leader David Owen have left a number of questions unanswered about the future of their electoral pact.

The SDP annual conference here, which Steel addressed last Sunday, has been overshadowed by disclosure of a confidential report from one of his aides that concludes neither party was yet prepared for government.

Both leaders did their best to downgrade the importance of the

report, with Owen describing the row over its leaking as "a storm in a teacup".

The report nevertheless prompted discussion about how the alliance parties would use the increased political power they anticipate gaining in the next election due by spring 1988.

Opinion polls indicate the alliance now enjoys the support of some 30 per cent of the electorate, about equal with support for the ruling Conservatives and not far short of the main opposition Labour Party.

Although SDP activists talk of the possibility of an outright alliance victory, the probability is that the best the two parties could hope for would be to hold the balance of power.

What alliance voters will not know until after the election, and Steel and Owen did not enlighten

them, is whether the centre parties will opt for a coalition with the Conservatives or Labour. Both main parties say they are not interested in power-sharing.

An alliance decision would be likely to depend on which of the two major parties offered it a larger role in government.

A coalition with the Conservatives would, however, displace some SDP activists who broke away from Labour in 1981 in the hope of displacing it as Britain's main centre-left party.

Steel and Owen also failed to clear up the question of which of them would become prime minister in the event, at present still remote, of the alliance winning outright power.

They told a news conference here that the premiership would go to the leader of the alliance party that gained the largest num-

ber of seats in parliament.

This effectively rules out a merger of the two parties.

As SDP president Shirley Williams pointed out, such an arrangement would be likely to favour Steel, whose Liberals will fight a larger number of parliamentary seats under a share-out arrangement with the Social Democrats.

Steel, unlike Owen, has no previous experience of ministerial office. Although he is the politician most Britons say they would like to see as prime minister, many political commentators consider his inexperience an electoral disadvantage.

They consider Owen, a former Labour foreign secretary before he split with the party to help found the SDP, as more convincing prime ministerial material.





**Talking straight**  
**Marwan Muasher**

## Journalism in Jordan: Political sores or simple impotence?

The history of the press in Jordan has gone through a lot of ups and downs, from the time the first Jordanian newspaper saw the light, through the formation of the journalists union and beyond. It is claimed that Jordanian newspapers have witnessed a big qualitative jump, and are among the best Arab newspapers. Beyond the fact that the number of newspaper pages has been inflated, that claim remains open for debate.

Whether or not Jordanian newspapers rank among the best in the Arab World, it is fair to say that they do not reflect the intellectual and analytical qualities that should accompany any country with such a high rate of educated people as in Jordan. However, it is also fair to say that one cannot separate such newspapers' qualities from the political and social conditions that exist in the country. That our newspapers are not up to standard is definitely a result, in part, of the

absence of an atmosphere of full freedom of expression that would allow citizens to have an input in the political process. That, however, is not the only reason. For even within the "allowed" degree of freedom, our reporters and editors are either too apathetic, or I am sorry to say, not qualified to bring up the quality of our newspapers to a standard commensurate with that freedom.

This has resulted in a "Catch 22" situation, where lack of quality and freedom prevents the nourishment of good journalists, and where the lack of good journalists stands in the way of credible reporting and analysis.

What do we, as the general public, perceive as the role of our newspapers? Forty or 50 years back, when television did not exist and radios were scarce, newspapers were the only source of information about what went on in the world. Today, given the abundance of so many sources of information, newspapers do not offer anything new in reporting news items which one has already heard about at least 10 hours in advance. Yet, unfortunately, that is exactly almost all what our newspapers do, except for the often inaccurate, biased, and judgemental reporting that takes place.

Surely then, we, especially the new educated generation of this country, cannot look at our newspapers as a valuable source of information. We also cannot fall back on them for any analysis of what is going on, or for any manipulation of political data that would stimulate our thinking. It is a distinctive trait in our newspapers that they do not ask questions. All news, good and bad, are reported without stopping even for a moment to give the reader an idea of what they mean.

It seems that the major role our newspapers play in Jordan is to provide readers with social

formation, the television and radio fail to mention, advertisements, and community reports that could be incorporated in any weekly magazine. It scares me just to think that most educated men and women here should derive their intellectual needs from such newspapers, and it makes me wonder whether the term education, of which we are so proud of, really makes much sense given such an atmosphere.

What about the government? All earlier governments, including this one, have stressed the importance of freedom of expression, and have pledged to grant that freedom to Jordanians. In actual terms, Jordanians still cannot discuss matters that affect their daily lives. It is absurd to me to realise that there has not appeared a single article in our Arab dailies dealing with an analytical discussion of the Feb. 11 accord. This should be

one of newspapers' primary objectives: To provide readers with new angles, ideas and perspectives. As a Jordanian citizen, I have to deduce that such articles were not published either because the editors stopped them, or because there were directives from the government not to publish them.

Every citizen, our prime minister asserted, is free in his beliefs, thoughts, and expressions as long as they do not endanger national security. It is only fair for us to ask as citizens whether participation in public affairs or discussions constitute any danger to our national security. It is also fair to wonder why others in so many countries across the world are free to do so without endangering their national security.

Whatever emotional outbursts are displayed, it seems to me that the government up until now is content with this situation that has lasted for almost as long as Jordan existed. Just like the editors,

the government also seems to be content with whatever role our newspapers are playing, for it probably sees efforts at improving the situation as below par to say the least. Most importantly, it seems that the educated sector has displayed an amazing apathy regarding public affairs, and has so far failed in organising itself in a force that can effectively lobby for specific needs and demands.

In view of all this, I believe that the role newspapers play in Jordan is minimal. After so many years, we still do not have deep journalistic traditions, few of our journalists are known outside of Jordan, and there is no decent legislation governing the profession. To me, the question of why we have three Arabic dailies, or even any, is not so sarcastic anymore.

I have often seriously wondered about the rationale behind the government's policy regarding our press. The limitation of the free flow of information and exchange of ideas can only lead to semi-educated people, defeating the very purpose of one of Jordan's primary objectives: To upgrade constantly the quality of man here. Unless, of course, our idea of education is to cram people's minds with selective and passive information.

It is time to try to remedy this situation that stands in the way of our progress. We cannot, however, wait for the government to take the initiative in introducing better and more flexible laws regarding the press. If we, as editors, journalists, intellectuals, readers, educated men and women of this country, do not voice our opinions on this extremely important issue, and enter into public discussions with the government, we would not be only doing ourselves, but also Jordan, a big disservice. Until we do, we have only ourselves to blame for a big problem on our hands.

## Europe's man in space — France leads

France's Hermes project — a manned "space plane" — is set to challenge the U.S. and Soviet supremacy in putting men into orbit. David Marsh reports.

PARIS — Europe is about to take a decisive step towards joining the U.S. and the Soviet Union in putting men into space. The impetus behind the venture comes from France which is seeking backing from the European Space Agency (ESA) for its Hermes project — a manned "space plane" — to be carried into orbit in the 1990s on top of a heavy-duty version of the Ariane rocket.

Soon, France's national space agency, Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES), will choose which of two competing French aerospace groups — Aerospatiale or Dassault-Breguet — will take charge of building Hermes.

The project has been until now a purely French venture but Mr. Frederic d'Allest, CNES director-general, who earlier embarked on a European tour to try to win backing from other nations, says promises of financing more than cover Hermes' estimated FF4.4 billion (\$164 million) development costs.

France will take a 50 per cent stake in the venture. In line with its leadership of the Ariane rocket, CNES hopes the 11-nation European Space Agency will give preliminary backing to Hermes next spring, with a final decision in spring, 1987.

The Hermes project is closely linked to Europe's plans to take part in building the U.S.-manned space station, planned for 1994, and thereafter to assemble its own orbiting outpost in space. ESA members in January agreed to go ahead with building both the heavy-duty Ariane-5 rocket, which would carry men and materials into space after 1995, as well as the Columbus laboratory module which would plug on to the U.S. space station.

A conference on Hermes in Paris on October 25, being organised by CNES to present details

of the project to European governments, companies and universities, should confirm the gusto with which France is putting forward its plans.

The enthusiasm is based on three factors: "CNES has gained greatly in self-confidence during the last two years when Ariane has recorded a string of commercial satellite-launching successes while the U.S. space shuttle has been dogged by technical failures. Profiting from this experience, CNES sees Hermes being used only for manned space flights. It believes the Americans have made a costly mistake in developing the space shuttle both to carry men into space and

to launch satellites into geostationary orbit. This latter function, according to CNES plans, will be carried out by Ariane-5 from 1995 onwards using automatic launch techniques, under which up to three satellites in a payload bay will replace Hermes on top of the rocket.

Having a few years ago toyed with the idea of relegating men in orbit to the subsidiary role of tending robots, CNES is now firmly anchored to the goal of assuring European "autonomy" in space through the capacity to keep men there for long periods. Men in space stations will be required above all to prepare experiments which will lead later to manufacturing in space as well as to adjust instruments and carry out repairs on satellites and orbiting platforms.

Among those showing interest in "space factories" is Roussel Uclaf, the French pharmaceutical group majority-owned by Hoechst of West Germany, which recently signed a deal with Matra, the defence and electronics group, to try to produce interferon in space. Experiments will be carried out on the shuttle. Separately, CNES is working with Roussel Uclaf and the two other French drug companies, Rhone-Poulenc and Sanofi, on plans to grow crystals in space for biotechnology purposes.

So far France has had only two astronauts — Jean-Loup Chretien on board Salyut 7 in June 1982 and Patrick Baudry who flew with the space shuttle Discovery in June this year. CNES is, however, putting together a team of about half a dozen new astronauts. They will take part in manned flights

with the Americans and Russians over the next few years as well as preparing for the introduction of Hermes.

CNES is also assured of top level political support for Hermes. President Francois Mitterrand went out of his way to give the venture public backing at the last Paris air show. The military factor will be kept very much in the background as CNES lobbies for support from other ESA members, including several neutral countries. But Hermes will be a key link in the chain which could lead to the building of a European space base — proposed by Mr. Mitterrand himself in a speech in February 1984 — for defence-related observation and communication purposes.

France, which has been putting Ariane-5 and Hermes together as a package to try to win maximum European support, has been disappointed that West Germany up to now has shown only lukewarm interest in the space plane.

Mr. d'Allest says he would like the Federal Republic — which is playing the major role in the Columbus project — to take a 20 per cent stake in Hermes.

West Germany's attitude is likely to be influenced by the CNES decision on industrial leadership next month.

Aerospatiale, which is the leading contractor for Ariane, already has strong links with the Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm forged through ventures in the European Airbus as well as helicopters, missiles and satellites.

Dassault-Breguet is making a big effort to diversify into the space business to lower its over-reliance on military aircraft sales. But, as the acrimony between London, Paris and Bonn this year over the company's demands for design leadership of the European fighter aircraft showed, Dassault has hardly any experience of European co-operation — Financial Times news feature.



## Goodbye to promiscuity

IF THE American sexual revolution isn't over, it is at least "on hold" for most Americans. Fear of AIDS, the deadly Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, is now so wide-spread that even the most promiscuous of heterosexual and homosexual groups have cooled off.

Attendance at singles bars and bathhouses is down in all the major cities, and Victorian family and single partner values are back in fashion even among young swingers, at least those who are aware of AIDS' full potential. It is amazing how fear can transform even a sexual revolutionary into a social conservative.

Once considered a threat exclusively to the gay community, AIDS is now on the verge of being seen as a huge threat to the whole population. How fast a cure can be found will probably decide whether it becomes a major plague. But already its destructive power has begun to spread to different levels of American society.

Since AIDS was first diagnosed four years ago, the number of American victims has doubled each year. No-one has recovered and over half have died. Last year the total reached 12,000 and is expected to go up to at least 24,000 this year. The conservative New York Times recently accepted 100,000 soon as inevitable. "AIDS is going to be with the world a long while," it predicted gloomily.

About 70 per cent of the American victims are homosexuals or intravenous drug users, but the number of women and heterosexual men is growing with frightening speed. Four out of ten AIDS victims in the U.S. Army's Walter Reed Hospital are now men and women who appear to have contracted the disease through heterosexual activity.

For several years there seems to have been a conspiracy of silence, an attempt to still all fears by suggesting if you weren't gay, it didn't concern you. Only this year has the U.S. government shown any real sense of alarm and has greatly increased the research budget.

Film star Rock Hudson's public admission he has AIDS and President Reagan's telephone call of sympathy to him in the hospital did much to bring the disease out of the closet.

The American media, which played down AIDS as something most Americans didn't want to hear about, now gives it the prominence reserved for major events. The New York Post recently spread across its front page the news that AIDS is now the major killer of men in their twenties and thirties in New York — more deadly even than the city's perennial homicides.

It is also the second most common cause of death among women between 30 and 34. Mademoiselle magazine warned its women readers: "Suddenly the target isn't just gay groups or drug users or haemophiliacs. The target is you." If the present trend continues, AIDS is expected to be the No. 1 killer of male New Yorkers between the ages of 15 and 64 by next year.

Some older Americans compare this new awareness and increasingly fearful atmosphere to the pre-penicillin days of syphilis, and they forecast the same effect on the nation's sex life. "Husbands and boy friends never did less cheating," recalled one old New Yorker.

The public fear has already become near hysterical in areas and jobs where AIDS carriers are most likely to be found. It was assumed that Rock Hudson must have made at least one TV movie

when he was already put from the disease, and late certain whether it can be by kissing where there's exchange of saliva.

Some Hollywood actors therefore insisting actor with are given tests for rose some gay movie actors bop they will soon find it tput work because they milion. arded as potential ri feet have already been nwell. victims among film, while and theatre people. Mplant have been kept secret bllmay change now Ror has given a lead. cha-

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The Hollywood u about kissing reflects v ignorance about the d far as is known, AIDS ed only by actions that from bloodstream to bl and this generally mea sexual contact, sharing blood transfusions. In t doctors or nurses treat patients that that was tht in his recent ill-health. 1983 concerned about the effort rumours on his movie c he offered \$100,000 tted who could prove he had; in was the first movie stay of such a public denials, buff- expected to be the last acts.

The general ignoran AIDS needs to be over the disease spreads. Otherwise when the dis strong hold in the Ame die class, there will be i could do great harm to society — The Guardi

## American appetite for Russian vodka recovers

By Robert Basler  
Reuters

NEW YORK — Two years ago, Americans could not pour Russian vodka down the drain fast enough to show their outrage over the Soviet downing of a Korean Airlines jet with the loss of 269 lives.

Stolichnaya, the only Russian vodka imported in the United States, was pulled from liquor stores and bars, discarded with great fanfare and outlawed in many places.

However, two years after flight 007 went down after straying into Soviet airspace over the island of Sakhalin, Stolichnaya is the top-selling imported vodka in America. Its suppliers this week ran a full-page advertisement in the New York Times to apologise because they cannot meet the demand.

"The brand came back after the KAL incident a lot stronger than we thought it would," said Larry Soll, a vice president of Monsieur Henri Wines, limited, which imports the vodka. "We're even stronger now than we were before the incident."

Indeed, Soll said, it was his firm's own miscalculation over America's ability to hold a grudge that led to what he says are shortages or varieties and sizes around the country.

Although the firm declines to provide exact sales figures, Soll quoted and industry publication which said 500,000 cases of the vodka were distributed last year. For the first six months of this year, he said, sales were up 15 to 40 per cent.

are small compared with sales of domestic vodka. Soll said they were ahead of imports from other countries. Moreover, vodka not long ago surpassed blends as the top-selling distilled spirit in America, so even a fraction of that market represents a hefty chunk of business.

What happened to the protest? Around much of the country, it just went away.

Many states banned sales of Stolichnaya, among them Ohio. But just a few months after the vodka was outlawed with great fanfare, Ohio quietly allowed it back on the shelves.

A spokeswoman for Ohio's Department of Liquor Control said the state sold more cases of Stolichnaya last year than in the year of the KAL incident. This year sales appeared to be even higher.

The story was the same elsewhere. One by one, states relaxed measures enacted after the KAL incident, until today Soll said only four states — Virginia, Alabama, Utah and New Hampshire — have retained some form of Stolichnaya ban.

However, many who voluntarily began the boycott are continuing it.

Geddy Mitchell, a Bar Harbour, Maine, tavern-keeper who dumped his supply on the state capitol steps in 1983, said he was virtually the only purveyor in his area who still refused to sell Stolichnaya.

"Just about everybody here is restocking it. I go to my friends' homes and they hide their 'stolly' from me — they're a little intimidated," he said.

## Formerly banned show hits record in Brazil

By Bruce Handler  
Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil — Seven million Brazilians sit glued to their TV sets six nights a week to watch a series banned by the military regime, which until March ran the country for 21 years.

"Roque Santeiro," a fictitious tale of mischievous goings-on in a small town to maintain the "legend" of a martyred "saint" who in fact is very much alive, is the prime example of revived artistic freedom in Latin America's biggest country. Brazil's civilian government has ended political censorship.

The often close-to-life "novela," Portuguese for a prime-time dramatic TV series, premiered in June and within two months hit 90 per cent ratings in major cities, via TV Globo, Brazil's largest commercial network.

Leading politicians decline engagements that conflict with the show's 8:30 p.m. timeslot. Roman Catholic clergymen, in the world's biggest Catholic nation, have pondered publicly about whether it is moral to "lie" about the "demise" of the video "saint." Other networks schedule their programmes around "Roque Santeiro," knowing it is hopeless to compete head-on.

"This is a phenomenon unequalled in the history of Brazilian television. The entire country stops to watch 'Roque Santeiro,'" Dias Gomes, the show's author, said in an interview.

"The programme presents a microcosm of present-day Brazil. The viewers identify, metaphorically, with the country's problems," Gomes stated.

Ten years ago, TV Globo was about to put "Roque Santeiro" on the air, with 51 episodes already written by Gomes, but the military regime prohibited it. Authorities then said the show was "an attack on morality, proper behaviour and national security."

Now, however, Brazilians, including government officials, burst out laughing at the TV activities of Roque Santeiro, the title character, who everyone wants to remain "dead," to exploit his "memory" Porcino, Roque's supposedly grieving widow, who leads a torrid social life. Joe the meditation maker, who rakes in a fortune from pious mementoes to Roque and the wishy-washy town mayor, controlled by the local political boss and chief wheeler-dealer.

From a dark period of dictatorial and wide-ranging censorship in the 1970s, artistic freedom slowly returned to Brazil in recent years. But it wasn't until the current civilian administration took over that political censorship was formally and officially abolished.

Justice minister Fernando Lyra in July proclaimed the end of censorship, saying, "the people now are in power." The only government controls remaining are age restrictions for movies and plays and time-of-day restrictions for so-called "adult" themes on radio and TV.

The formerly controlled press has embarked on a wave of investigative reporting that has led to indications of corruption on the part of some officials of the former regime. A book fair scheduled for Rio in September announced a special exhibit of all works censored under the military regime. But there is no doubt the new censor-free climate here is best represented by "Roque Santeiro."

## Ancient Indian sun calendar rebuilt

By Michael Conlon  
Reuters

CHICAGO — In a river valley that once cradled an American Indian city, archaeologists have rebuilt a vast stonehenge-style sun calendar that marked time for a lost civilisation.

Forty cedar posts standing in a circle 410 feet (136 metres) in diameter form the solar clock used by the Cahokian Indians in what is now southwest Illinois, 400 years before Columbus set foot in the new world.

The so-called "woodhenge" ruins were discovered 24 years ago just east of St. Louis, Missouri. Archaeologist Warren Wittry, who is credited with first stating the theory of its function as a sun calendar, said: "There is no other device like this in the new world that we know of."

In a restoration project this summer, new red cedar posts 20 feet (over six metres) tall and the thickness of telephone poles were placed in the spots where they first stood somewhere between 900 and 1100 A.D.

The Cahokians used the posts to identify the summer and winter solstices and the spring and fall equinoxes.

Other posts helped mark the days between the solar benchmarks and are believed to have designated important dates in the Cahokia year.

At the autumnal equinox on September 22, the sun will rise in the east directly behind one of the poles when viewed from a point near the centre of the circle. Wittry, who assisted with the woodhenge project and now works for the state of Missouri, will be among the spectators.

Near the centre of the circle is an observation post — not the geometric centre, but 5.7 feet (1.7 metres) east of it, the correct spot for Cahokia's latitude to observe most precisely the sun meeting the

posts. Unlike England's stonehenge, which dates to around 2000 B.C. and may have had complex lunar and stellar functions beyond sun observations, Wittry believes the Cahokian woodhenge was strictly a sun calendar.

"I believe that throughout history calendars are used principally to predict and programme the future. When you have a developing society with a concentration of people, you've got to get your signals straight," he told Reuters.

"You've got to know that 10 days away is market day or some ceremony. The (Cahokian) sun priest was probably powerful in terms of calling the shots, of setting the dates, because of the clock."

The inside of the circle "also served other functions... perhaps ceremonial games, secular games, dances, market activities — the possibilities are endless," he

added. The valley of the Ca dotted with 85 earthenware basins for temples set of chiefs. The large feet (30.5 metres) high 17-acre (6.9 hectare) ba

Wittry believes there w 5,000 to 15,000 Cahoki at the site. Others have population as high as 40: it is generally regarded a gement pre-Columbian In tlement yet found north ico.

The Cahokians are b have been village dwel used dugout canoes to tr the Mississippi river.

The rise and death o kians were long gone f first white explorers p Mississippi river and the dence they lived at one another in several areas a mid-continent.

# Canada needs final point to reach Mexico

## Poland secures place in world finals

ST. JOHN'S, New Foundland (R) — Canada need only to draw their match against Honduras at King George V Park Saturday to reach the World Cup soccer finals for the first time.

The Canadians have already beaten Honduras once and are confident they can now finish top of the North and Central American and Caribbean (CONCACAF) playoff section.

Captain Bruce Wilson, 34, said: "If we can't get a draw at home then it doesn't say much for us. We don't deserve to go to Mexico."

Conditions will be in marked contrast to those Canada encountered when they beat Honduras 1-0 before a 55,000 crowd in Tegucigalpa on August 25.

King George V Park holds only 5,500 and the forecast is for a mild, sunny day.

In addition to home advantage, Canada's confidence has been boosted by the release of striker Carl Valentine by his English first division club West Bromwich Albion.

Honduras must win to become the eighth team to go through to next year's finals.

On the European scene Poland became the seventh country to

secure a berth in the World Cup finals in Mexico next year when they drew 0-0 with Belgium in their final European Group One qualifier Wednesday night.

Both they and Belgium finished level on points and goal difference but the Poles won the group by having scored more goals in their qualifying programme.

The Belgians' hopes of going to Mexico now rest on them winning their play-off against the Netherlands, runners-up in Group Five.

Poland, who finished third in the 1974 and 1982 World Cup Finals, join hosts Mexico, holders Italy, and other qualifiers Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Hungary on the Finals' guest list.

England would also have had reason to break out the champagne last night had they beaten Romania at Wembley. But a 60th minute goal by Rodion Camataru cancelled out one by Glenn Hoddle in the first half.

The 1-1 draw still leaves England favourites to win Group

Three but their form has been disappointing since they opened their qualifying programme with three successive wins and 14 goals.

While England should have little trouble in beating Turkey next month to clinch their Mexican ticket, European Champions France jeopardised their chances of reaching the finals by losing 2-0 to East Germany in Leipzig — their second successive World Cup defeat.

It was only France's third defeat in three years, but they looked every bit as out of touch as they did when they lost 2-0 to Group Four leaders Bulgaria in May. East Germany's second half marksmen were Rainer Ernst and Ronald Kreier.

France now face the worrying task of taking maximum points from their last two qualifiers, both at home, to be sure of reaching Mexico.

Both of Thursday's other European qualifying ties ended in goalless draws.

Northern Ireland, one of the surprise teams of the 1982 finals in Spain, must have hoped for better against Turkey in Izmir and, with difficult away ties against Romania and England, their chance in Group Three appears to have gone.

# Karpov wins game 4 in duel with Kasparov

MOSCOW (Agencies) — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov evened the score in the resumed world title bout on Friday when challenger Garry Kasparov, playing black, resigned on the 63rd move of the fourth game.

Karpov's win made the score 2-2 in the resumed title contest.

The fourth game adjourned on Thursday, and overnight analysis convinced experts it held far more winning chances for Karpov, playing white, than originally thought.

The mood of the 22-year-old challenger was gloomy as he went on stage, and his group of analytical seconds were conspicuously absent from the grandmaster room.

Experts at Moscow's Tchaikovsky Concert Hall, scene of the duel, said they felt Kasparov had not defended as accurately as possible as the second session began and that Karpov's position was more promising than it had been overnight.

## Lauda hurt as Prost leads in Belgian Grand Prix

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (R) — Reigning world drivers' champion Niki Lauda was left nursing a badly sprained wrist Friday as French team mate Alain Prost continued his challenge for the Austrian's crown.

A 150 kph crash at SPA-Francorchamps left Lauda doubtful for Sunday's repeat attempt.

Nevertheless, no expert made definite assessments, saying the only certainty was that Kasparov, playing black, faced a grim defensive task to retain his one-point lead in the series.

Karpov's 41st move, which he sealed in the adjournment envelope Thursday night, brought his queen deep into Kasparov's defences and put the challenger's king in check.

The present session consists of three one-hour periods, with each player having to make 16 moves per hour. Six hours of play are possible in the session, with a break if necessary after 88 moves.

The match is limited to 24 games, with one point for a win and half for a draw. Karpov will retain his title in the event of a 12-12 tie.

Kasparov currently leads by a score of 2-1, having won game one and drawn the next two encounters. Either player can win if he tallies six wins inside the 24-game limit.

# IOC rejects U.S. network bids

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) failed to decide Friday which of three major American networks will be awarded U.S. television rights for the 1988 Seoul Olympics. IOC official Richard Pound announced.

After two days of negotiations on bids put forward by ABC, NBC and CBS, Pound told a news conference: "To date we have not received one bid which comes up to our expectations."

Delegation sources said the bargaining had reached a deadlock over the bids submitted, which were far below the \$700 million that South Korea is reported to be hoping for.

This would have been more than triple the amount put up by ABC (American Broadcasting Companies Inc.) for the Los Angeles summer games last year.

The sources, who declined to be named, said ABC had offered to pay \$250 million while CBS had bid \$300 and NBC \$320 million.

"The South Koreans are naturally angry and disappointed," one said.

Television rights make up the bulk of the one billion dollars that

the organisers expect to earn from the games to offset costs of \$300 million.

Pound, a Canadian member of the IOC's Executive Committee, said: "We have given the networks 10 days from now to submit fresh bids."

"We have asked the three networks to return to their offices and undertake the necessary discussions in formulating revised offers."

"We will consider these offers, evaluate them and on the basis of this evaluation conclude a final contract."

"We have asked the three rival bidders to treat all our discussions as confidential."

"There is no offer at the moment under active consideration," Pound added.

Pound, who headed the IOC negotiating team during the two days of talks, indicated that the U.S. networks were less prepared to push up their offers without limit.

"The initial estimates of TV receipts have changed a lot over the last three years in the United States," he told reporters without

elaborating.

Pound said he did not believe the games' organisers had put their hopes too high.

Asked whether the \$700 million estimate had been too optimistic, South Korean Sports Minister Lee Young-Ho said: "These reports were unofficial and I will not comment further."

Pound said: "We are assuming we will receive revised bids from all three parties by Sept. 23." If there was only one fresh bid, it might be taken up directly with the broadcaster, not necessarily at a separate meeting of all networks, he added.

Asked whether the IOC could negotiate with a private television syndicate if no satisfactory deal was made, Pound said: "We will have to look very closely at the syndicate offer. It is something quite new and we would have to treat it with great caution."

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, also in Lausanne, said he was optimistic a solution would be found to suit everyone.

"We are not in a hurry, but we would like to resolve this by the end of the year," he said.

# S.African Grand Prix is in doubt

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (R) — Jean-Marie Balestre, president of the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA), is expected to make a statement Saturday about the South African Grand Prix, scheduled for Kyalami on Oct. 19.

Balestre spoke to several For-

mula One team managers and drivers at the SPA-Francorchamps circuit Friday amid mounting speculation that the world championship race may be in jeopardy.

Balestre then left the Belgian Grand Prix paddock for Paris where he will consult with members of the International Automobile Federation (FIA), FISA's parent body. He is scheduled to return to SPA later.

Yesterday French team Renault announced they would not take part at Kyalami. They are pulling out of Grand Prix racing at the end of the season.

Ligier, like Renault a French team, have also been linked with a withdrawal but a spokesman said they were awaiting Balestre's statement.

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SESSION

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DANGEROUSLY

Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00

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BRUCE LEE  
THE INVINCIBLE

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Performances: 12-3-7

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AANDHI-  
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(Colour)  
Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.3355/75	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3740/45	Canadian dollars
	2.9170/200	West German marks
	3.2700/85	Dutch guilders
	2.4040/70	Swiss francs
	58.65/95	Belgian francs
	8.8900/9000	French francs
	1946/1949	Italian lire
	242.20/40	Japanese yen
	8.5500/600	Swedish crowns
	8.5000/100	Norwegian crowns
	10.5650/750	Denish crowns
One ounce of gold	321.50/322.00	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed easier after a mixed start on technical selling pressure at the end of the account, dealers said. At 1430 Friday the FTSE 100 index was down 7.6 to 1305.7 after the day's high of 1313.6 at 0853.

Maynards was the day's biggest mover, up 75p to 410 on news Ward White is planning to make a bid for the company. Ward White ended 2p up at 310 after 308. GEC ended 6p down at 164 after its annual meeting while ICI was 15p lower at 664.

Government bonds extended early 3/16 point gains to 1/2 point in reaction to the firmer trend on the U.S. credit markets after U.S. economic data.

North Americans and golds were firm. Dealers said Friday's publication of a 0.3 per cent rise in August U.K. retail prices, making for a year on year rise of 6.2 per cent, was within most expectations and had little impact on prices.

Insurances were mostly lower in reaction to profit-taking after Thursday's advances on Prudential's better than expected results. Prudential was down 10p to 688 and Legal and General 17p lower at 667 after 664. Brokers ended lower, still depressed by Sedgwick's results Thursday. Sedgwick fell 7p to 363.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You can expect some ups and downs in the day and especially in completing what has already been put in motion, so get rid of what you can for later in the day.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You find one difficulty after another in trying to accomplish something in the morning, but later all goes smoothly.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You want to have a good time in the morning, but feel thwarted. By evening, all works out to your favor.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A tense situation at home in the morning can clear itself up by evening and then all goes well, so don't worry about it.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) The afternoon is best for doing your marketing, shopping and the like. Pay attention to your wardrobe.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study your property and think just how to improve it and make it more valuable. Go over finances and cut down unnecessary expenses.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Conditions may be upsetting in the morning, but after lunch, all eases up and you can do a great deal.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be sensible in handling any problems that vex you and they are soon solved wisely. Don't hold a grudge over an unintentional slight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try to help a good pal who is upset, even if it interferes with what you have planned. Use tact in personal matters.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Do whatever will make a good impression on those who have power over your affairs, but do so quietly and tactfully.

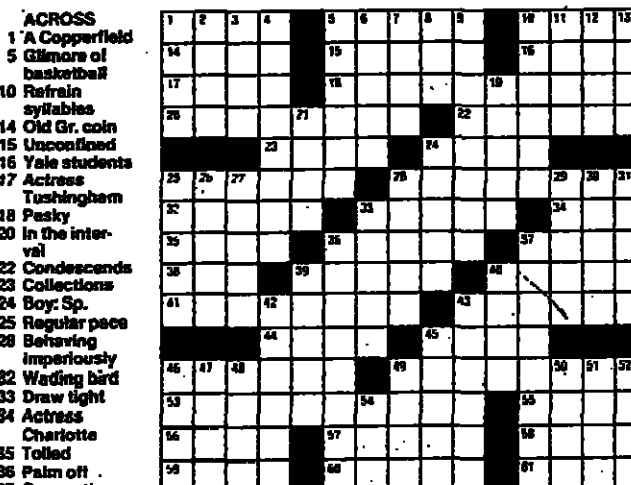
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be sure you study every angle of that new enterprise before you commit yourself to it. Be most careful in motion.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study what promises you have made and the best way to handle them without getting confused. Patience works wonders.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Show that you are a fine worker and you keep an associate from bothering you. Don't overwork, even at sports.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to handle some venture or enterprise very carefully and thoroughly, but should early be taught to first study the ethical and spiritual side of any such. A good education is important here and spiritual studies.

## THE Daily Crossword. by Larry Goldirsch



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- Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:
- ACROSS
1. A Cornfield
  2. Gilmore of basketball
  3. Refrain
  4. A. A. word
  5. Old Gr. coin
  6. Unconfined
  7. Yale students
  8. Actress
  9. Tushingham
  10. Peaky
  11. In the interval
  12. Condescend
  13. Collections
  14. Boy Sp.
  15. Regular pace
  16. Behaving
  17. Imperiously
  18. Wading bird
  19. Draw tight
  20. Actress
  21. Charlotte
  22. Titled
  23. Palm off
  24. Copacetic
  25. Wapiti
  26. Social
  27. chival
  28. Declass
  29. Famous radio
  30. comedy
  31. Settle
  32. A. A. word
  33. Crest
  34. One of the
  35. Furies
  36. Chief support
  37. Like a dog
- DOWN
1. Residence hall
  2. Acting award
  3. Duty roster
  4. Comic
  5. Whisker
  6. Lodging
  7. Carry-on
  8. Kabbilee
  9. Most squalid
  10. Injury
  11. Like a bump on
  12. Delinquent
  13. "Death"
  14. Taylor or
  15. Moon's effect
  16. R.N. word
  17. Rock pile
  18. Musical
  19. cyfyllates
  20. Rates
  21. Glee up
  22. Shenz citizen
  23. Unclad
  24. Honors
  25. Pretexts
  26. Did certain
  27. math
  28. Musical family
  29. Menu
  30. Withdraw by
  31. degrees
  32. Luxury
  33. vests
  34. Voltaire and
  35. Proulx
  36. Outdated
  37. Elec. units
  38. "Dance Yankers"
  39. name
  40. Short jacket
  41. Chow
  42. Kampuchean's
  43. enghout
  44. Seed covering
  45. Cheerleader's
  46. forte
  47. 54

## Industrialists launch drive to aid Israel

WASHINGTON — A group of 45 leading industrialists from the United States and a dozen other countries began meeting here last week to launch an ambitious private campaign to help Israel wipe out its chronic trade deficit and reduce its dependence on U.S. aid.

Called "operation independence," the investment effort is geared at "harnessing the energies of the Jewish community in the world" to boost Israeli exports of consumer goods by \$500 million — about one-third of the current level — and increase tourism revenue by another \$500 million in the next three to five years, according to the group's chairman, Detroit industrialist Mr. Max Fisher.

Mr. Fisher said the campaign would not result in a "quick fix" to Israel's ailing economy, and he predicted that the government would still be dependent on U.S. economic aid for the next five to 10 years "unless they have peace and stability in this part of the world."

But, he told a press conference, "it is our ambition to see within the next decade the ability of Israel to start to become self-sufficient."

The difference between "operation independence" and a number of previous private campaigns to boost investment in Israel, Mr. Fisher said, is the influence in the business world of the approximately 85 members of the North American and international task force — Washington Post.

## U.K. offers soft loans to help firms

LONDON (R) — The British government announced Thursday it would offer low-interest loans to foreign countries in a bid to help British firms win more overseas contracts.

The Department of Trade and Industry said the decision to offer "soft loan" packages was taken after a number of countries, including Indonesia and China, indicated such deals might encourage them to do business with British companies.

The decision follows Britain's failure earlier this year to secure a \$450 million (\$589 million) contract to build a bridge across the Bosphorus in Turkey.

Japan won the contract, prompting accusations from British firms and ministers that a Japanese government offer to Turkey of a \$2160 million (\$209 million) low interest loan had clinched the deal.

Industrial leaders said the loss of the Bosphorus contract underlined the difficulties British firms faced in matching foreign competitors.

"It once again showed that we were playing cricket while the Japanese were playing karate," a spokesman for the Confederation of British Industry said.

## Reagan pledges battle for tax reform

TAMPA, Florida (R) — President Reagan, facing an uphill battle in Congress to have his tax reform plan approved this year, pledged Thursday to outflank his opponents and rid the United States of what he called its outrageous tax code.

Mr. Reagan's revision of the 75-year-old tax system includes lowering the number of brackets from 14 to three, closing loopholes and eliminating many tax concessions.

The plan has met strong opposition from special interest groups who fear the loss of their favorite tax write-offs, as well as from Congress.

In remarks prepared for delivery to a senior citizens' forum, the 74-year-old president said:

"The special interests have already dug in around Capitol Hill and are prepared to do battle... if we're going to outflank them and get this tax reform passed, a certain senior citizen is going to need your help."

Mr. Reagan's goal is to bring his new tax plan into effect this year. But leaders of his own Republican Party told him Wednesday that it might not clear the Senate until next year.

White House spokesman Mr. Larry Speakes said, however, that Mr. Reagan remained optimistic. "We can move the bill through the Senate and give the American people the best Christmas present they will ever receive," he quoted the president as saying.

"Our administration has before Congress a plan for dramatic tax reform... that would create new jobs by fostering economic growth," Mr. Reagan said in the remarks.

He said the tax code with which the U.S. was saddled was "the result of almost 75 years of political wheeling and dealing."

He compared its 18 volumes to the Bible which he said contained "all the wisdom we need to lead our lives and is perhaps five centuries thick."

He said the length and complexity of the U.S. tax code was

bad enough but its unfairness was even worse.

Some legally allowed deductions "by any standard of fairness are an outrage," he said.

## Key Democrat issues challenge

Meanwhile, a key House Democrat issued a challenge to Mr. Reagan Thursday to come up with a tough trade policy soon or face a battle with Congress over protectionist legislation.

Congressman Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, said Congress will act this autumn on his bill to set tariffs on imports from countries that keep out American goods or follow unfair trade practices.

"His strategy of slowing the push for tougher trade policy isn't working," he said.

"And unless he comes with a plan that brings retribution against countries who keep out, or unfairly drive up the price of U.S. products, he's guaranteed a crippling fight with Congress," Mr. Rostenkowski told a news conference.

Mr. Speakes said in Tampa that Mr. Reagan will make a speech on

U.S. trade policy, "possibly as early as next week."

Mr. Speakes said the idea of a "war chest" to subsidize industries hurt by unfair trading practices of other countries was under consideration.

"There are a number of recommendations that have been approved in general by the president, subject to discussions with Congress. That is one of them. They can certainly be modified, used or discarded," he said.

Mr. Rostenkowski said Mr. Reagan had made "a wide U-turn" in his trade policy in the light of charges by Republicans that his free trade stance would hurt the party in the 1986 elections.

Mr. Reagan has maintained a staunch free trade policy but now faces a Congress which is under pressure from constituents to enact trade legislation to protect American jobs.

"There is an appetite on the Hill for a tough trade policy," Mr. Rostenkowski said.

Congress will consider the first of more than 300 trade bills early next month. It would limit textile imports and has more than enough

support to pass easily.

Mr. Rostenkowski, who opposes the textile bill as protectionist, said: "Our aim is to convince our trading partners that compliance with open and fair trading rules is better than retaliation."

He has sponsored a bill that calls for retaliation against unfair trade practices on a country-by-country basis. Countries that do not reduce trade barriers or open their markets to more U.S. goods would face a 25 per cent tariff in the U.S. once their trade surplus becomes excessive.

The committee, which has jurisdiction over all trade bills, will vote on this bill after it completes work on Mr. Reagan's tax reform plan, sometime in mid-October.

Senate Finance Trade Subcommittee Chairman John Danforth said at a hearing on the textile trade: "I don't like the idea of Congress taking over the business of managing trade policy. Reagan has a free trade policy. I respect it."

"But at stake is some semblance of an international trading system that is able to bend but not break," he added.

## G.M. aims at higher Cadillac sales to M.E.

DETROIT, Michigan (R) — General Motors (G.M.) said Thursday it was stepping up its sales campaign for luxury Cadillacs in the Middle East and Western Europe.

Mr. John Grottenberger, Cadillac general manager, said at a preview for new models that "having an international brand is important to our image" and sales staff would be increased in the Middle East and in West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

He said G.M. was also considering producing a right-hand drive car that could be exported to Japan and England.

Cadillac has exported between 8,000 and 10,000 cars so far this year, mostly to Canada.

Toyota plans to boost imports

On the other hand, Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's largest car maker, said Thursday it planned to raise its imports of parts and materials this year by 28 per cent at the government's request.

Company Vice President Hiroyasu Ono told reporters Toyota planned to import some 60 billion yen (\$246 million) worth of goods in 1985 compared with 47 billion yen (\$193 million) last year.

The move is a gesture towards helping reduce the country's big trade surplus.

"We think we have made substantial efforts towards the solution of trade friction," Mr. Ono said. Toyota's exports last year were worth 2,670 billion yen (\$10.90 billion).

## Kuwait to get Iraqi potable water

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — Kuwait will receive potable water supplies from the Tigris River of Iraq, under an agreement concluded here between the two countries.

According to Kuwaiti minister of electricity and water Sheikh Mohammed Abdul Mohsen Al Rifai, the new supplies will increase Kuwait's current water reserves from 100 to 300 million gallons.

The stored water will be used by Kuwait in times of emergency. Kuwaiti technical experts were in Iraq early this summer to study further aspects of the project with their Iraqi counterparts.

## Krugerrand sales fall sharply

FRANKFURT (R) — Krugerrand sales in West Germany have slumped as violence has escalated in South Africa, with private investors here now buying the Canadian Maple Leaf gold coin in growing numbers.

One year ago three Krugerrands were sold in the federal republic for every one Maple Leaf coin. Now bankers estimate investors, whose appetite for gold remains unchanged, are buying the Canadian coin in equal numbers.

Some of West Germany's major commercial banks still display Krugerrands for sale in their branch windows, but one investment adviser said: "We are recommending alternatives."

Gold coins are seen by West German investors as an attractive way of protecting their wealth, their demand for investment security having been heightened by hyper-inflation making paper money and securities worthless

twice this century.

Bankers estimate that Krugerrand purchases in West Germany could have accounted for a steady 15 to 20 per cent of South Africa's worldwide sales in recent years. After a sluggish start to 1985, sales have come to a near standstill.

This further blow to the South African economy comes on top of the near total boycott of the Krugerrand by U.S. banks and investors, which alone robbed Pretoria of some two-thirds of its world market.

West Germany's major banks are reluctant to discuss openly their policy towards the Krugerrand.

Of the big three German commercial banks Dresdner continues to offer the Krugerrand to private customers.

Neither of the other two major banks Commerzbank or Deutsche Bank is actively promoting or discouraging purchases of

South African gold coins.

Investment advice given to private customers now warns of the political tension in South Africa and makes investors aware of alternative coins such as the Maple Leaf. Since August sales have been minimal.

One senior bank trader in coins said sales in West Germany could have declined by nearly 75 per cent to about 140,000 ounces over the first six months of 1985 from about 520,000 in the same period last year.

The latest figures for worldwide Krugerrand sales from South African Chamber of Mines show 685,000 ounces sold in the five months January to May 1985, about a third less than the 1.04 million ounces of coins sold in the same period in 1984.

South Africa has released no figures since those for May, but West German bankers estimate sales have slowed to a trickle.

## Bahrain offshore bank assets rise

BAHRAIN (R) — Assets of Bahrain's 74 offshore banking units rose slightly in July to \$57.48 billion from \$57.24 billion at the end of June, when they hit their lowest level since August 1983, the Bahrain Monetary Agency said.

Assets peaked in March 1984 at \$63.47 billion and stood at \$60.79 billion in July 1984.

At the end of July, U.S. dollar denominated assets had risen to \$43.06 billion from \$42.93 billion a month earlier, while assets in regional currencies dropped to \$9.59 billion from \$9.75 billion.

Liabilities denominated in dollars rose to \$39.61 billion from \$39.40 billion, and those denominated in regional currencies fell to \$13.28 billion from \$13.65 billion.

The report also showed consolidated assets of Bahrain's

commercial banks rose 1.4 per cent in the second quarter of this year to 1.38 billion dinars (\$3.66 billion), 8.3 per cent higher than at end-June 1984.

Total assets were little changed at 1.88 billion dinars (\$4.99 billion) at end-June compared with end-March, but up from the 1.71 billion dinars (\$4.54 billion) a year earlier.

Narrowly-defined M-1 money supply fell 4.9 per cent from a year earlier to 253.9 million (\$673.5 million). The more broadly defined M-2 aggregate was at 875.3 million dinars (\$2.32 billion) five per cent below June 1984, while M-3 was at 1.11 billion dinars (\$2.94 billion), 7.8 per cent up.

The agency also said Bahrain's natural gas production rose by 6.5 per cent in 1984 to 196 billion cubic feet.

Non-associated gas output rose 4.2 per cent to 145.2 billion cubic feet, while associated gas output rose 13.4 per cent to 30.8 billion.

It said 57.3 billion cubic feet was used to inject into oil wells, against 52.4 billion in 1983, while the Bahrain Aluminium plant used 51.6 billion against 49.3 billion.

Oil production was little changed in 1984 at 15.3 million barrels, it said.

Bahrain's rate of inflation declined to less than one per cent in 1984, from three per cent in 1983 and six per cent in 1982, the report said.

Consumer prices benefited from a general world decline in inflation and the appreciation of the local currency, which is effectively tied to the dollar. Rents also declined, it added.

## Peanuts



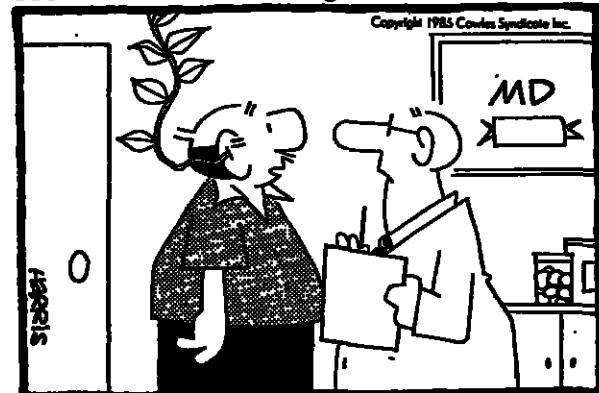
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Leo

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIHHC

DICAR

MIENER

RUJITS

Answer: HIS IN

Yesterday's Jumbles: AISLE BUSHY FLAUNT PICKET

Answer: Those cars never run as smoothly as this—HE TALKS



# 49 dead, 60 still missing in second biggest Portugal train disaster

VISEU, Portugal (Agencies) — Up to 60 people were still listed as missing by railroad officials Friday after a head-on crash of two trains which killed at least 49 other people and is being blamed on human error.

Firemen were still sifting through the twisted and melted wreckage of the trains crushed together like crumpled aluminium foil, collecting charred remains and parts of bodies.

Only 18 of the bodies had been identified and some of those reported missing were likely to be among those unidentified, state railroad investigators were quoted as saying by Portuguese newspapers.

The investigators said about 60 people were believed to be missing. They based the estimate on provisional figures of the total number of passengers, and reports of missing passengers from families and friends.

"Still, what this means is that the toll is likely to go up... we just hope some of the claims (about the missing) will turn out to be false," an unidentified official was quoted as saying.

Authorities have given per-

mission to the families of the victims to bury the dead. More than 100 others were injured in the collision, and 25 of them remained hospitalized.

The Lisbon daily O Dia reported that firemen and police sealed off the area around the crash site all night after groups of gangs tried to steal luggage. No arrests were reported.

The accident has plunged the country into mourning three weeks before a general election. Most political parties cancelled music shows and other spectacles planned in preparation for the Oct. 6 election as a mark of respect for victims of Wednesday's crash, which was Portugal's second biggest rail disaster.

The outgoing government of Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares, who visited the site soon after news of the tragedy broke, has decreed three days of official mourning.

An initial report by investigators said human error was to blame in allowing an international express and a local train to enter the same single track where they collided at speed near Nelas, some 250 kilometres north of Lisbon.

Police and relatives faced a grim task in trying to identify victims, many of whom had been burned beyond recognition.

Mr. Soares has promised a full inquiry and investigators have interviewed the heads of stations situated near the crash site.

National Railways President Jucio Martins said Thursday the two trains had left the stations of Nelas and Alcafe "without the necessary conditions of security being observed."

Many of the victims from the express, which was bound for France, were reported to be Portuguese migrant workers and their families returning to jobs abroad after holidays in Portugal. The other train was on a run from Guarda to Coimbra.

The General Workers' Union (UGT) called the crash "a tragic irony of destiny in which workers seeking their livelihood abroad met their death in the country where they were born."

A number of foreigners, including a West German, a Luxembourg citizen and an Italian couple, were treated for injuries but it was not known if any foreigners were killed.

Officials explained initial high casualty estimates, which put the dead at up to 300, by saying that many survivors had left the crash scene without checking with the authorities.

Firemen who reached the site minutes after the crash found the carriages ablaze, with no apparent signs of life within, and assumed they were filled with the bodies of dead passengers.

Portugal's worst rail disaster occurred in 1964, when 60 people were killed in an accident near Oporto.

Flames engulfed the first three carriages, witnesses said, and one fire brigade officer estimated 80 per cent of the passengers in these carriages died.

The ticket-collector on the express told reporters he leapt out after the collision and dragged two passengers to safety with him.

"Then it was tragedy," he said. "The three carriages in front of me were ablaze and I do not think anyone could have got out."



ANGRY YOUTHS: Angry black youth surround a pile of burning rubble in crossroads as violence in the Cape Town, South Africa, Thursday (AP wirephoto)

## Sinowatz asks Craxi to solve S. Tyrol issue

ROME (R) — Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz has asked Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy to intervene in problems involving the region of South Tyrol, saying these overshadowed Austro-Italian relations.

The territory was ceded to Italy, which calls it the Upper Adige, after World War I. But an ethnic German population identifies more closely with Austria.

Dr. Sinowatz, on a Rome visit, said many provisions of a 1969 autonomy agreement had been implemented but he asked Mr. Craxi "personally to intervene in order to overcome the last obstacles."

Political commentators said these included raising German to the same rank as Italian in courts, police stations and on state-owned radio.

"One problem that has overshadowed our relations for a long time is the South Tyrol question which is a common concern for all Austrians," Dr. Sinowatz said in an after-dinner speech.

Mr. Craxi said in his speech that Austria and Italy had shown the world how to restore trust after the drama of two world wars. But he agreed that "there are questions that are still open. We acknowledge Austrian interest in them."

## London rejects calls for inquiry into riots

LONDON (R) — The British government has rejected calls for a judicial enquiry into riots in Birmingham this week in which two Asians were killed and scores of shops and homes were destroyed.

It announced after a cabinet meeting it would ask the local police chief to prepare a report on the disturbances in the predominantly black Handsworth area of Britain's second largest city. The unrest was the worst outbreak of inner-city violence in the country in four years.

Opposition politicians and local authorities had called for an independent investigation into the causes of the riot, which local leaders said was sparked by racial tension and frustration over long-term unemployment.

The government, however, has consistently rejected any link with racial factors, saying it was treating the riots as simple criminality. Home Affairs Minister Douglas Hurd, who was pelted with stones while visiting Handsworth earlier this week, said the violence "was not a cry for help but a cry for loot."

"That is why the first priority, once public order is secure, must be a thorough and relentless investigation into the crimes committed," he told a meeting of police officers in Preston, north west England.

Police made 30 arrests in sporadic violence in and around Birmingham between dusk Wednesday and dawn Thursday.

## Broken bolts found in Japanese Boeing 747s

TOKYO (R) — Checks on Boeing 747 aircraft flown by Japanese domestic airlines have revealed several minor defects in rear pressure bulkheads, a Transport Ministry official said Friday. The faults were not large enough to pose a safety threat.

The official told Reuters the inspections, ordered after last month's crash of a Japan Air Lines (JAL) Boeing 747 which killed 520 people, found faults in 26 of the 69 Jumbo jets flown by four domestic airlines.

He said 15 broken tension bolts were found in nine JAL Jumbos and a broken bolt in the fitting of a vertical tail stabilizer of an All Nippon Airways plane. Other aircraft had loose bolts and displaced bearings.

Some of the defects were in items not subject to regular checks and the ministry is studying changes in inspection procedures.

Theories about the cause of the JAL crash, the world's worst single-plane disaster, have centred on the possibility that a break-up of the rear pressure bulkhead caused a rush of air from the pressurized cabin which ripped apart the tailfin.

Boeing officials have acknowledged making faulty repairs to the pressure bulkhead of the JAL plane after an accident seven years ago, but said the cause of the disaster remained unknown.

In a related move, the Transport Ministry Friday told domestic airlines to check all Boeing 747s for metal fatigue cracks on the outer skin behind the cockpit window, the official said.

The directive followed a similar order to U.S. airlines by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) after Boeing said such cracks had been found previously in three 747s, the official said.

## Burnt U.K. plane's door 'was jammed'

LONDON (R) — An escape chute temporarily blocked one of the emergency doors on the British Boeing 737 which caught fire in Manchester last month killing 55 people, according to an official investigation.

A spokesman for the Department of Transport told Reuters an interim report revealed that one of the crew members found the front-right exit door jammed when he tried to open it after the pilot aborted takeoff.

The crew member forced the jammed door open after successfully releasing the front-left exit door.

State-run British Airways (BA) said Friday it conducted tests on Aug. 23, the day after the Manchester crash, and discovered a problem with the front-right door of a similar 737 aircraft.

"Very rapid opening of the door would dislodge part of the emergency chute. This jammed the door and prevented it from being opened fully," BA said in a statement.

BA, which owned the Manchester Boeing through a subsidiary, said it had informed the U.S. and British Aviation Authorities of the problem.

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## Duarte names 3-man commission to handle daughter's kidnappers

SAN SALVADOR (Agencies) — Salvadorean President Jose Napoleon Duarte has named a three-man commission, including his son, to assess any demands made by the kidnappers of his eldest daughter, government officials said Friday.

They said the government had no new leads to the identities or hideout of the gunmen who abducted Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, 35, and a companion as they were entering a university in the capital on Tuesday.

One of her bodyguards was killed and another seriously wounded.

One government source described Mr. Duarte as very depressed and worried over the abduction of his favourite child and said the president had asked a

group of friends and trusted officials to help him analyse the situation.

Communications and Culture Deputy Minister Roberto Vierra told Reuters the commission comprised Abraham Rodriguez, a lawyer and trusted adviser, Defence Minister Gen. Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova and Alejandro Duarte Duran, the president's son.

One senior government official said the three-man team would assess any eventual demands by the kidnappers but did not say if they would make any final decisions.

No group has taken credit for the abduction so far although both military and civilian officials have said they believed the left was more likely to be responsible.

U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Edwin Corr called the abduction "just another act of terrorism" and told reporters Thursday night Washington had made known its willingness to help the Salvadorean authorities and was discussing the possibilities with them.

In an attempt to flush out the kidnappers, the Salvadorean army and security forces Thursday moved against 12 rebel safe houses in the city. Large caches of arms were found and several people arrested, including one described by officials as a high-ranking member of the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL).

Government officials said the arrests have yet to turn up new information on the whereabouts of Mr. Duarte's daughter.

## Australia tells France to make nuclear tests at home

CANBERRA (R) — Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden Friday told Paris to shift its nuclear tests to the French mainland, but rejected a proposed boycott of French products to protest against testing in the Pacific.

Australia's top intelligence body, the Office of National Assessments, had reported that France could conduct nuclear tests in the Massif Central or in Corsica, Mr. Hayden told reporters.

"So let the French carry out their tests in mainland France, not in our back yard," he said.

Mr. Hayden was responding to a call from an independent member of the Australian Senate (upper house) Jo Vallentine for a trade boycott to protest against French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to the Mururoa atoll test site.

Australia has already protested to the French ambassador to Canberra, Bernard Follin, calling Mr. Mitterrand's trip Saturday provocative and contemptuous.

But Mr. Hayden rejected a boycott because he said it would hurt Australia but not France.

Australia would find it difficult to establish alternative markets but France would not, he said.

Mr. Hayden said he believed French testing would continue indefinitely despite protests.

"This, unpopular as it is in this part of the world, is apparently quite popular in France," he said.

Despite the problem of nuclear testing, Mr. Hayden said France and Australia had good relations which were important to maintain.

"The Australian government and people considered this meeting to be highly provocative and contemptuous of countries of the South Pacific, including Australia," the protest note said.

## Inquest begins after Ariane mission failure

KOUROU, French Guiana (R) — European space officials Friday started an inquiry into exactly what caused the Ariane mission to end in costly and spectacular failure Thursday, terminating a successful run of nine launches.

As special guest President Francois Mitterrand watched from the seat of honour at mission control, the Ariane flight safety officer was forced to destroy the European launcher and its cargo of two telecommunications satellites just under 10 minutes after a perfect lift-off.

The aborted mission, which will cost about \$145 million in insurance for the two lost orbiters, marks the first time Ariane has failed to place satellites in orbit for commercial customers.

A statement from Arianespace, the organisation which markets payload space on Ariane, said the third stage motor had failed to ignite and the flight safety officer was forced to activate the auto-destruct charges.

After watching Ariane's blip fall like a fading star from its planned trajectory on the radar screen

in mission control, Mr. Mitterrand told reporters:

"I am disappointed, of course, but above all I am disappointed for the technicians. It will work the next time."

A European Space Agency official commented: "September has been a bad month in space, both for the Americans and us."

The two lost satellites belonged to the newly-created European Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (Eutelsat) and the private GTE-Spacenet Corporation of the United States.

"When we had two failures in the trial set of launches, we took nine months off to cure the problem. This is a setback but not the end of the world," said one Arianespace official.

Ironically the countdown had been free of hitches, with all systems showing green lights for go right up until the launch.

The lift-off was perfect, with the gleaming white 42 metre high rocket climbing into the clear tropical night sky over French Guiana's coast, leaving an incandescent trail of vapour.

## Starvation could strike billions after nuclear war

WASHINGTON (R) — Non-combatant nations could be hardest hit in a nuclear war, with billions dying of hunger in its aftermath, according to a new scientific study.

But scientists participating in the two-year study, released Thursday, say the prospect of a "nuclear winter", in which blast smoke blocks the sun and causes crop failures, might deter nations from launching a nuclear strike.

"Most of the world's people would be placed in jeopardy of starvation," according to the scientific committee on problems of the environment (SCOPE) report, based on research by 300 scientists.

"Indirect global environmental effects of a large-scale nuclear war could exceed the immediate devastation," it said, adding that as many as 2.5 billion people could die of starvation following such a war, including most of the population of India.

More could die on the Indian subcontinent than in the United States and the Soviet Union combined, Mark Harwell of Cornell University, a co-author of the study, told reporters at a news briefing.

The report confirms earlier studies, which predicted atomic blasts could cause a nuclear winter.

It says weather changes could result in an end to monsoon rains throughout the tropics for several years, bringing catastrophic crop failures.

An end to exports from major grain producing nations such as the United States and Canada could result in starvation for more than half the population of Japan and seriously afflict developing nations such as China, which has less than a year's supply of food set aside, the study said.

Harwell, referring to a famine which hit much of northern Africa in 1984, said: "We are left with the image of Ethiopia... as being more representative of what the world would look like (after a nuclear war) than the image of Hiroshima."

Hiroshima, Japan, was hit by a U.S. atomic bomb in 1945.

Sir Frederick Warner, chairman of the SCOPE Study team, said his findings could deter a would-be aggressor nation from launching an atomic attack because nuclear winter was like a boomerang which would "hit (it) a nasty crack below the belt."

He said 15 broken tension bolts were found in nine JAL Jumbos and a broken bolt in the fitting of a vertical tail stabilizer of an All Nippon Airways plane. Other aircraft had loose bolts and displaced bearings.

Some of the defects were in items not subject to regular checks and the ministry is studying changes in inspection procedures.

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## Greek court jails captain for ditching stowaways

ATHENS (R) — A court has sentenced a Greek sea captain who threw 11 African stowaways into the Indian Ocean to more than 10 years' imprisonment.

The jury at a Piraeus court on Thursday found Antonis Pityzanopoulos, captain of the 9,778-ton Garifalia C, guilty on 11 counts of the charge of exposing people to danger — it is not known if the stowaways survived.

The captain drew a sentence of 10 years and 10 months.

Boatswain Philip Kakonas and First Mate Nikos Chronopoulos, found guilty of complicity, drew three years and eight months and two years and seven months respectively.

All had been accused of endangering life by ditching the 11 stowaways off Somalia on March 17, 1984.

All three have appealed against their sentences but will remain in jail while the appeals are considered. The jury reached its verdict in a 4 to 3 majority decision.

The ship's cook, Stratis Zografakis, who told the court he ran away in horror after seeing the stowaways ditched was sentenced to 14 months and 10 days in prison. Three Greek and two Pakistani seamen were jailed for 16 months and 20 days each and a third Pakistani was acquitted.

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The court decided that, since there was doubt whether the Africans had lived or died, it could not convict any of the accused for causing death but for the less serious offence of exposing persons to danger.

The five seamen and the cook, who have already served almost 16 months in jail, were given the option of buying off their sentences at a rate of 400 drachmas (\$2.5) per day.

Pityzanopoulos told the court during the nine-day trial he initially planned to send the 11 ashore in lifeboats but decided to force them overboard after the boatswain told him and the first

mate that the Africans were staging a rebellion.

He agreed he threatened nine stowaways with insect-kills.

According to all the witnesses, the third African to be forced overboard was a "corpulent" man who ran out of the store and along the deck and was only immobilised after a physical fight in which he was injured.

The remainder offered little resistance. Witnesses reported hearing phrases like "My God, where are you?" from the stowaways as they were about to plunge. There has been dispute in court as to whether the Africans were physically pushed or forced to jump.

Hu Jili, 56, who is now on the party's secretariat but is widely seen as being groomed for the party's top post after Hu Yaobang retires, Thursday briefed a meeting of non-Communist Party notables on the conference, the New China News Agency said.

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## Police seek robber disguised as clown

DALLAS, Texas (R) — A 25-year-old man donned a curly brown wig and clown face paint to rob a suburban bank of an undetermined amount of money, police said. The robber, dressed in street clothes and brandishing a black pistol, entered a thrift branch a half-hour before the bank opened, Richardson Police Spokeswoman Nancy Schram said. None of the three employees at the thrift, who were locked in a restroom by the robber, was injured. "Witnesses told us he had big white circles painted around his eyes and a deep reddish-orange color around the lips," Schram said.

## Italian deputy urges to condemn 'dwarf tossing'

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — An Italian Communist deputy asked the European Parliament Friday to condemn what she said is the new Australian pastime of "dwarf tossing," and to push for a ban on the sport. Vera Squaracchia said the assembly must "condemn most strongly the commercial exploitation of dwarfs." As she described it, the competition "consists of throwing a person of restricted growth, i.e. a dwarf, as far as possible, and that this is done by particularly robust men." She said in a draft resolution that Australian organisers of the sport are recruiting dwarfs in Europe for the upcoming international championship. The Australian government, she said, must "be urged to ban it."

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